# Tropico Interurban Sentinel

FREE AND FEARLESS

**Devoted to the Interests of Tropico and the San Fernando Valley**

VOL. II. TROPICO, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1912 NO. 5



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### TRUSTEES' MEETING

Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico met in regular weekly session at the City Hall Thursday, March 14, at 7:30 p. m. Officers and members all present.

Minutes of previous regular and adjourned meetings read and approved.

Trustee Webster laid before the Board the following petition and remonstrance.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CITY OF TROPICO, CALIFORNIA.

Whereas, the storm water from a large number of streets in the City of Glendale, now flows through the small culvert emptying into Oak Drive, even a light rainstorm flooding the entire street, making it impassable, and doing great damage to the new street, and, whereas, a heavy storm would play havoc not only with the street but greatly damage the valuable residence property facing upon it:

Therefore we, your petitioners residing on said Oak Drive hereby wish to enter our emphatic protest against suffering such conditions to continue as allows all the storm water of the streets North of Oak Drive, running from East to West, from 6th street down, to pour its muddy torrents into and over our street and along our doorways; and

Whereas, almost all the territory from the streets of which this torrent of flood water flows into Oak Drive, lies within the City of Glendale, we respectfully petition your honorable body to call upon the proper authorities of that City to take the necessary steps for causing this water to be diverted from Oak Drive and down the several streets running westward that lie North of said Oak Drive.

Hoping you and the honorable gentlemen who constitute the Board of Trustees of the City of Glendale will give this matter your immediate attention to the end that we may be promptly relieved from these unjust conditions that now prevail, your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed by Morris Shick and sixteen others, all residents and owners of property fronting on Oak Drive, City of Tropico, California.

It was explained by Trustee Webster that "Oak Drive" is the first street South of the Glendale line having Central Avenue for its Eastern terminus. That by reason of Glendale's faulty construction of the streets intersecting Central Avenue from the East, much of Glendale's storm water collects within the curb lines of Central Avenue and pours in prodigious volume into Oak Drive, producing a condition of things that is simply intolerable.

On motion of Mr. Webster the petition was referred to the Board of Trustees of the City of Glendale for its attention.

Messrs. Paige and Mehle addressed the board in favor of the improvement of Brand Boulevard from Park Avenue north to the Glendale City limits as a means of protection against wash-outs by the rains.

RESOLUTION No. 59, ordering in improvement work on Acacia Avenue and Adams Street (East of Glendale Avenue) read and adopted. Resolution reported in another column.

Resolution No. 60, calling and giving notice of a general municipal election to be held on the 8th day of April, 1912, in and for the City of Tropico, read and adopted. Resolution reported in full in another column.

On motion of Trustee Webster, duly seconded by Trustees Bancroft to establish grade of Glendale Avenue from Park Avenue Northward to the City Limits and to prepare and bring in the necessary resolution of intention to improve the same, for the consideration of the Board and to be acted upon at its next meeting.

A number of bills were allowed, whereupon the Board adjourned.

### J. R. RILEY DWELLING BURNS

Last Monday night between the hours of 11 and 12, the Riley residence, on Mira Loma street, in the Richardson Tract, two blocks away from the business section of Tropico, was burned. The origin of the fire remains a mystery. Its first discovery was made by Mr. Cross who lives directly opposite the burned building. Almost simultaneously the flames were seen by half a score of K. of P. men who were lingering late at their hall in the Gabaig block. The cry of "fire" was started and a rapid run was made to the scene of it. Among the first to arrive was a representative of this paper with Mr. Ed. Shuey. Mr. Cross and one other had preceded them a moment before. The south, or rear corner of the building in which the fire had evidently started, was enveloped in flames from floor to roof. Mr. Cross had managed to effect an entrance and make his way to the bed rooms which he found to be unoccupied. He then turned his attention to saving furniture in which he was assisted by the parties who, by this time, had begun to arrive. But so rapid was the spread of the devouring element and so fierce the heat that little was accomplished in that direction.

By this time the Tropico "fire brigade," with Captain Gould at its head, arrived upon the scene. But too late to be of any service in staying the destruction of the building. Fifteen minutes later the fire fighters of Glendale dashed to the rescue, followed with several automobiles bearing the city clerk, Woodberry, City Attorney Evans, City Engineer Lynch and a score of other citizens of our neighbor to the north, to offer such aid as they might in the fight with the midnight fire, all of no avail, however, except to demonstrate a friendliness of spirit toward our people when calamity threatens that cannot but be warmly appreciated.

The dwelling was the property of J. R. Riley, who with his wife and child was away from home. In their absence the sister of Mrs. Riley, Mrs. Reider and her husband, were its occupants. They had left it at 7:30 in the evening to attend the theater in Los Angeles. On her return at 12:30 Mrs. Reider was much distressed by the spectacle of a heap of smouldering ruins in the place of the handsome dwelling she had left but a few hours before. She could give no explanation of the possible origin of the fire that had destroyed it.

The value of the building, known as "Seven Gables," and contents was about $3,500 and is understood to have been fully insured.

### THE RAINS

#### Blessings in a Bunch

As was anticipated for months, the season's rainfall came in a "bunch" of repeated downpours. In all the San Fernando valley has received at intervals, within the past two weeks a precipitation of about eight inches and a thorough saturation, which means thousands of dollars to the farmers there.

At times the rush of waters along the streets, while the rain was still descending with unabated fury, was somewhat alarming, and a deluge seemed certain on the nerves of some.

At the intersection of Central avenue and San Fernando road the big "hump" left by the Good Roads Commission got in its work quite effectually, submerging the sidewalk in front of the bank to the depth of several inches, but to no serious damage. Indeed the damage done anywhere is scarcely noticeable.

Residents along the Verdugo Wash, just northwest of Glendale, however, had a foretaste of the "good and proper" dose they will get when the Wash is flooded to the extent that it will be sooner or later, unless protected therefrom in due season.

### GARDENA AVENUE TO THE FRONT

Five carloads of lumber and one carload of brick have been unloaded at the Tropico Southern Pacific depot in the last few days. This is the first instalment of a large quantity of building material for dwelling houses in the Richardson Tract, and has been distributed to the sites of ten bungalow dwellings to be immediately erected on that tract—seven of them to front east on Gardena avenue, one on Cerritos and one on Mira Loma.

### PARK AVENUE IMPROVEMENT

The property of the Stracy Estate, situated at the west end of Park avenue and adjacent to Griffith Park on the east, is being put into shape for subdivision. The property lies in part on the first bench east of the Los Angeles river, and in part in the river bottom. The descent from the bench to the river bottom, from the west end of Park avenue, is over a high and precipitious bank. This bank will be sloped away to the river from the end of Park avenue and the river crossed on a rustic bridge. This improvement is of much importance to Park avenue people and should put them in the way of getting their end of the street in attractive order at once.

### PERSONAL MENTION AND CURRENT COMMENT

Subscribe for the SENTINEL, $1.00 per year.

We are the moving men. Tropico Livery and Express.

Mrs. H. G. Van Meter has gone to San Francisco for a visit of several weeks duration.

G. G. Moorhead, an expert linotype operator, a recent arrival in Los Angeles from the rigorous East, paid us a pleasant call on Thursday last.

Tropico is in trim for a royal reception to coming colonists from the regions of snow and ice beyond the great Sierras.

The Tropico Interurban Sentinel is now the official paper of the city. Of course you read it. Have you subscribed for it? DO IT NOW.

The city election board consists of Wesley H. Bullis, Mrs. Hattie Peters, Lou Hoffman, Mrs. Frances Gleason, Don Erskine and Eugene L. Young.

Mr. J. G. Leach, who has been passing the winter in Southern California, will return to his home in Battle Creek, Mich., as soon as spring opens.

La Halla Temple No. 122 of Pythian sisters of Tropico, was organized at the K. of P. Hall last Saturday afternoon, and starts off with a membership of eighty-one, with Mrs. Lou Gregory as Most Excellent Chief.

Tropico is not the place for the indolent or shiftless, who would excuse himself from promoting perspiration as a bread-winner because of undue dampness or frigidity of the circumambient air. Sabe?

Ralph Rogers, late of Klondyke, writes the trustees of Glendale that the bonded indebtedness of the Glendale Consolidated Water Company of Tropico is $5,500,000. Now what do you think of that?

We miss Harold Story in many ways. Not only his cheery socialism, but his social cheeryism. May we not hope to have him with us soon again. That's a joke about his being held at Whittier. He is still with the Glendale High.

Foundations are in for nine new residences on Gardena avenue.

Save your coupons from Ashton's Grocery, they are valuable.

Several prominent citizens are moving in the matter of organizing an athletic club for Tropico, with a gymnasium on the pool-room property for an objective.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Ayres and Miss Harriet T. Myers entertained the Baracca and Philthea classes of the Presbyterian Church last Thursday evening with a St. Patrick's party and accompaniments rich and racy.

Bread and Pastry Goods that will make your mouth water, At Ashton's, Glendale Avenue and Cypress street.

Building material for the dwellings the Pacific Home Builders are starting on their Angeles Tract No. 2, Brand boulevard and San Fernando road, has commenced to arrive, and construction work began in earnest yesterday.

Leigh Bancroft has removed his Los Angeles office to room 711 Trust and Savings Building, corner Sixth and Spring, Los Angeles. He will also open a branch office on Brand boulevard and San Fernando road in the near future.

Think of it. Not a day in all the blessed year from March to March again in which an outdoor laborer has experienced an hour or a minute of such inclemency of weather as to drive him from his work.

List your houses for rent with O. E. Burch at the office of the Tropico Sentinel. Phone Sunset Glendale 24-R.

Our old friend Gleason, who left Tropico for the desert a few years ago very much out of health, paid the old town a brief visit last week as rugged and robust as any the vitalizing breath of the most renowned health resort ever turns out.

Mr. A. P. Stone recently purchased the Jesse Duton place, on the southwest corner of Brand boulevard and Laurel street for a residence and moved into it from his former hillside home with his family last week.

Eagle Rockers have begun a fight (with their fists) for the five-cent street car fare they claim they are entitled to in payment for riding within Los Angeles city limits—since their recent annexation to that city.

The F. B. box social last Friday night was a blooming success. As a rule the boxes were of artistic fashion and commended not only much admiration, but high prices—from 50 cents to $3 a box, netting a snug little sum.

La Canada is moving for the extension thither of the Pacific Electric's Eagle Rock road, via Glendale and Verdugo Park, and a committee headed by Jesse Knight is raising a bonus of $25,000 to carry the project through. Glendale's next move will doubtless be to annex the Canada.

Mr. Guy Maxwell has bought an interest in the Morgan Dairy and will be its manager. Mr. Maxwell's well-known business ability, backed as it is by superior energy and industry is a guaranty of efficiency and success in his important undertaking. See his advertisement in another column.

Ashton's auto confection car is our latest street attraction. This Glendale avenue's bread and pastry purveyor is bound to have the lead in his line throughout the entire valley. Quick delivery is one of the essentials of the bakery business, and this he is now handsomely equipped for.

Mr. R. L. Boon of Ashland, Ore., and Rev. M. M. Eshelman, of Tropico, have exchanged properties, and an exchange of residence is to follow. Mr. Eshelman has already left for Oregon to enter upon his new field of work there, and Mr. Boon will soon be settled here.

The prospects are fair for a favorable report on the project for the China Factory, elsewhere explained in next week's Sentinel. The matter is in the hands of Peter L. Ferry, Hal Davenport, C. A. Bancroft and others of Tropico, and C. L. Chandler of Glendale, and what they can't do is not worth doing.


**DAVIS GROCERY CO.**

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Sunset 288 Home 438

Our demonstration of STOLL'S Coffee has been postponed until a later date

DANISH CREAMERY BUTTER

Fine Candies, Cigars and Tobacco

CASH CASH CASH

and we always sell for less

**MILK** PROMPT SERVICE PURE CREAM

A Dairy Under Los Angeles Inspection

**MORGAN**

TROPICO Telephone 14-J

**LADIES.....**

We desire to announce that we have on display a beautiful line of the latest and most desirable Tailored Hats. Trimmed Hats and Dress Shapes. Novelties and Trimmings. We trust we shall have the pleasure of your presence.

MISS HODAPP and MRS. WIETHOFF

MILLINERS

WEST FOURTH ST. GLENDALE, CAL.

**Grand Concert...**

A Real Musical Treat at the Tropico Presbyterian Church Cor. Central Ave. and Laurel St.

Friday Evening, March 22d, Under the Auspices of the BARACA CLASS—Benefit Sunday School Building Fund

Our Program Includes—Mrs. Edmund S. Shank, Soprano; Mrs. Johnson, Contralto; Mrs. Hazel Bryson Ragland, Whistler; Miss Dalia Fitzgerald, Reader, Mr. B. A. Olshausen, Flute.

Also Other Soloists and an Orchestra

Admission 25 Cents. Children 15 Cents. Reserved Seats 35 Cents.

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**DRUGGIST**

Successor to Charles F. Story

219 So. San Fernando Road TROPICO

# THE WAY OF A MAN

## By EMERSON HOUGH

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*PROLOGUE.*

*A young man and a beautiful young woman, lost and alone in a wilderness for months, half starved and in daily peril of death from wild beasts and still more savage Indians—this is the central theme of the most fascinating romance that has come from Emerson Hough's pen. Read and you will learn how love came to them; how they conducted themselves in this trying, unconventional situation; how the man's chivalry and the woman's purity held them steadfast to the ideals of civilization, and how the strange episode brought tragedies, estrangements and happiness.*

(Continued From Last Week)

By chance I found myself with both hands on his arms, and I knew that no man could break that hold when once set, for vast strength of forearm and wrist was one of the inheritances of all men of the Cowles family. I drew him steadily to me, pulled his head against my chest and up ended him fair, throwing him this time at length across my shoulder. I was sure I had him then, for he fell on his side. But even as he fell he rose, and I felt a grip like steel on each ankle. Then there was a snakelike bend on his part, and before I had time to think I was on my face. His knees were astride my body, and gradually I felt them pushing my arms up toward my neck. I felt a slight blow on the back of my head, as though by the edge of the hand—light, delicate, gentle, but dreamy in its results. For the first time in my life I found myself about to be mastered by another man.

Had he been more careful he certainly would have had the victory over me. But the morning was warm, and we had worked for some moments. My man stopped for a moment in his calm pinioning of my arms and perhaps raised his hand to brush his face or push back his hair. At that moment luck came to my aid. He did not repeat the strange gentle blow at the back of my head—one which I think would have left unconscious a man with a neck less stiff—and as his pressure on my twisted arm relaxed I suddenly got back my faculties. At once I used my whole body as a spring and so straightened enough to turn and put my arm power against his own, which was all I wanted.

He laughed when I turned and with perfect good nature freed my arm and sprang to his feet, bowing with hand upreached to me.

"By the Lord, sir," he said, with a certain looseness of speech, as it seemed to me, for a minister of the gospel, "you're the first I ever knew to break it."

"'Twas no credit to me," I owned. "You let go your hand. The horse is yours."

"Not in the least," he responded; "not in the least. If I had felt I had won him I'd take him and not leave you feeling as though you had been given a present. But if you like I'll draw my own little wager as well. You're the best man I ever met in any country. By the Lord, man, you broke the hold that I once saw an ex-guardsman killed at Singapore for resisting—broke his arm short off, and he died on the table. I've seen it at Tokyo and Nagasaki. Why, man, it's the yellow policeman's hold, the secret trick of the orient. Done in proper time, and the little gentleman is the match of any size, yellow or white."

"If you like to call it a draw," said I, "it would suit me mighty well. You're the best man I ever took off coat to in my life, and I'll never wrestle you again unless"—I fear I blushed a little—"well, unless you want it."

"Game! Game!" he cried, laughing and dusting off his knees. "I swear you Virginians are fellows after my own heart. But, come, I think your friend wants you now."

We turned toward the room where poor Harry was mumbling to himself, and presently I loaded him into the wagon and told the negro man to drive him home.

For myself, I mounted Satan and rode off up the street of Wallingford toward Cowles' Farms with my head dropped in thought, for certainly when I came to review the incidents of the morning I had had enough to give me reason for reflection.

We sent our carriage down to Wallingford that evening and had my new friend, Mr. Orme, out to Cowles' Farms for that night. He was a stranger in the land, and that was enough. I often think today how ready we were to welcome any who came and how easily we might have been deceived as to the nature of such chance guests. Yet Orme so finely conducted himself that none might criticise him, and indeed both my father and mother appeared fairly to form a liking for him. This was the more surprising on the part of both, since they were fully advised of the nature of his recent speech, or sermon, or what you choose to call it, at the Methodist church, the sentiments of which scarce jumped with their own. Both my parents accepted Orme for what he purported to be, a minister of the gospel, and any singularity of his conduct which they may have noticed they ascribed to his education in communities different from our own quiet one. I recall very well the discussions they had and remember how formally my mother would begin her little arguments. "Friend, I am moved to say to thee," and then she would go on to tell him gently that all men should be brothers and that there should be peace on earth and that no man should oppress his brother in any way and that slavery ought not to exist.

"What, madam," Orme would exclaim, "this manner of thought in a southern family?" And so he in turn would go on repeating his old argument of geography and saying how England must side with the south and how the south must soon break with the north. "This man Lincoln, if elected," said he, "will confiscate every slave in the southern states. He will cripple and ruin the south, mark my words."

"I do not think the south would fight the north over slavery alone. The south loves the flag because she helped create it as much or more than the north. She will not bear treason to the flag." Thus my father.

"It would be no treason," affirmed Orme, "but duty, if that flag became the flag of oppression. The Anglo-Saxon has from King John down refused to be governed unjustly and oppressively."

And so they went on, hour after hour, not bitterly, but hotly, as was the fashion all over the land at that time. My father remained a Whig, which put him in line sometimes with the northern men then coming into prominence, such as Morrill of New England and young Sherman from across the mountains, who believed in the tariff in spite of what England might say to us. This set him against the Jefferson clans of our state, who feared not a war with the north so much as one with Europe. Already England was pronouncing her course, yet those were not days of triumphant conclusions, but of doubtful weighing and hard judgment, as we in old Virginia could have told you, who saw neighbors set against each other and even families divided among themselves.

I fear, however, that I was busier with the training of my pointer than I was with matters of politics. I was not displeased when my mother suggested that we should all visit Dixiana farm to call upon our neighbors, the Sheratons.

"Mr. Orme says he would like to meet Colonel Sheraton," she explained. "Thee knows the Sheratons and the Cowles have sometimes been friends and sometimes enemies. I would rather we were friends. And, Jack, Miss Grace is quite thy equal, if any may be the equal of my boy. And some day thee must be thinking, thee knows"—

"I was already thinking, mother," said I gravely, and so, indeed, I was, though perhaps not quite as she imagined.

Colonel Sheraton met us at his lawn and, as the day was somewhat warm, asked us to be seated in the chairs beneath the oaks. Here Miss Grace joined us presently, and Orme was presented to her, as well as to Mrs. Sheraton, tall, dark and lace draped, who also joined us in response to Colonel Sheraton's request. I could not fail to notice the quick glance with which Orme took in the face and figure of Grace Sheraton; and, indeed, he had been a critical man who would not have called her fair to look upon. I say none could have failed to call Grace Sheraton fair. It pleased me better to talk with her than to listen once more to the arguments over slavery and secession. As for us two the language that goes without speech between a young man and a maid passed between us. I rejoiced to mock at her always and did so now, declaring again my purpose to treat her simply as my neighbor and not as a young lady finished at the best schools of Philadelphia.

### CHAPTER III.

#### The Madness of Much Kissing.

"THAT was a very noble thing of you," Miss Grace Sheraton was saying to me as we passed among the big trees of the Sheraton apple orchard. Her eyes were rather soft, and a slight color lay upon her cheeks, whose ivory hue was rarely heightened in this way.

"I am in ignorance, Miss Grace," I said to her.

"Fie! You know very well what I mean—about yesterday."

"Oh, that!" said I and went rather red of the face, for I thought she meant my salutation at the gate.

She, redder now than myself, needed no explanation as to what I meant. "No, not that," she began hastily. "That was not noble, but vile of you! I mean at the tavern, where you took my part."

So then I saw that word in some way had come to her of the little brawl between Harry Singleton and myself.

"To protect an absent woman is always manly," she said. "I thank you for caring for my name."

Now, I should have grown warmer in the face and in the heart at this, but the very truth is that I felt a chill come over me as though I were getting deeper into cold water. I guessed her mind. Now, how was I, who had kissed her at the lane, who had defended her when absent, who called now in state with his father and mother in the family carriage—how was I to say I was not of the same mind as she? I pulled the ears of the hunting dog until he yelped in pain. We were deep in the great Sheraton orchard. Presently we came to a fallen apple tree, a giant perhaps planted there generations before. We seated ourselves here, and we should have been happy, for we were young, and all about us was sweet and comforting, yet, on my honor, I would rather at that moment have been talking to my mother than to Grace Sheraton. I did not know why.

For some time we sat there, pulling at apple blossoms and grass stems and talking of many things quite beside the real question, but at last there came an interruption. I heard the sound of a low, rumbling bellow approaching through the trees, and as I looked up I saw, coming forward with a certain confidence, Sir Jonas, the red Sheraton bull, with a ring in his nose, and in his carriage an intense haughtiness for one so young. I knew all about Sir Jonas, for we had bred him on our farm.

Miss Grace gathered her skirts for instant flight, but I quickly pushed her down. I knew the nature of Sir Jonas very well and saw that flight would mean disaster long before she could reach any place of safety.

"Keep quiet," I said to her in a low voice. "Don't make any quick motions or he'll charge. Come with me, slowly now."

Very pale, and with eyes staring at the intruder, she arose as I bade her and slowly moved toward the tree which I had in mind. "Now, quick!" I said, and, catching her beneath the arms, I swung her up into the low branches. Sir Jonas came on with head down, and his horn missed my trouser leg by no more than an inch as I dodged around the tree. At this I laughed, but Miss Grace screamed, until between my hasty actions I called to her to keep quiet.

Sir Jonas tossed up his head then and bolted for the tree where Miss Grace had her refuge. Then I saw it was the red lining of her Parisian parasol which had enraged him. "Throw it down!" I called out to her. She could not find it in her heart to toss it straight down to Sir Jonas, who would have trampled it at once, so she cast it sideloug toward me, and inch by inch I beat Sir Jonas in the race to it. Then I resolved that he should not have it at all and so tossed it into the branches of another tree as I ran.

"Come," called the girl to me, "jump! Get up into a tree. He can't catch you there."

But I was in no mind to take to a tree and wait for some inglorious discovery by a rescue party from the house. I found my fighting blood rising and became of the mind to show Sir Jonas who was his master regardless of who might be his owner. He charged me again and again, keeping me hard put to it to find trees enough even in an orchard full of trees. Once he ripped the bark half off a big trunk as I sprang behind it, and he stood with his head still pressed there not two feet from where I was with my hand against the tree braced for a sudden spring. His front foot dug in the sod, his eyes were red, and between his grumbles his breath came in puffs and snorts of anger.

Near by me on the ground lay a ragged limb cut from some tree by the pruners, now dry, tough and not ill shaped for a club. I reached back with my foot and pulled it within reach, then stooped quickly and got it in hand, breaking off a few of the lesser branches with one foot as we still stood there eying each other. "Now, sir," said I to Sir Jonas at last, "I shall show you that no little bull two years old can make me a laughing-stock." Then I sprang out and carried the war into Africa forthwith.

Sir Jonas was surprised when I came from behind the tree and swung a hard blow to the side of his tender nose, and as I repeated this he grunted, blew out his breath and turned his head to one side with closed eyes, raising his muzzle aloft in pain. Once more I struck him fair on the muzzle, and this time he bawled loudly in surprise and anguish and so turned to run. This act of his offered me fair hold upon his tail, and so affixed to him I followed, smiting him upon the back with blows which I think cut through his hide where the pointed knots struck. Thus with loud orders and with a voice which he ought better to have remembered I brought him to his senses and pursued him entirely out of the orchard, so that he had no mind whatever to return. After which, with what dignity I could summon, I returned to the tree where Grace Sheraton was still perched aloft and helped her down to earth once more.

"Tell me, Jack Cowles," she said, "is there anything in the world you are afraid to do?"

"At least I'm not afraid to give a lesson to any little Sir Jonas that has forgot his manners," I replied. "But I hope you are not hurt in any way?" She shook her head, smoothing out her gown, and we seated ourselves again upon our fallen apple tree. Her hand fell upon my coat sleeve. We raised our eyes. They met. Our lips met also—I do not know how.

I do not hold myself either guilty or guiltless. I am only a man now. I was only a boy then. But even then I had my notions, right or wrong, as to what a gentleman should be and do. At least this is how Grace Sheraton and I became engaged.

I shall never forget the scene there under the oaks of the Sheraton front yard which met my gaze when Miss Grace and I came about the corner of the house.

Before us and facing each other stood my father and Colonel Sheraton,

His Breath Came In Puffs and Snorts of Anger.

the former standing straight and tall, Colonel Sheraton with tightly clinched hand resting on his stick, his white hair thrown back, his shaggy brows contracted. My mother sat in the low rocker which had been brought to her, and opposite her, leaning forward, was Mrs. Sheraton, tall, thin, her black eyes fixed upon the men. Orme, also standing, his hands behind him, regarded the troubled men intently. Near at hand was the Sheratons' Jim, his face also fixed upon them, and such was his own emotion that he had tipped his silver tray and dropped one of the Sheraton cut glass julep glasses to the sod.

"I tell you, Cowles," said Colonel Sheraton, grinding his stick into the turf, "you do not talk like a Virginian. If the north keeps on this course then we southerners must start a country of our own. Look, man"— He swept about him an arm which included his own wide acres and ours, lying shimmering clear to the thin line of the Old Blue Ridge. "We must fight for these homes!"

"You forget, colonel," said my father in his low, deep voice, "that this man Lincoln has not yet been elected, and that even if elected he may prove a greater figure than we think. He has not yet had a chance to learn the south."

Orme had been standing silent, his face indifferent or faintly lighted with a habitual cynicism. Now he broke in. "He will never be elected," he said emphatically. "It would ruin the entire industry of the south. The south must secede, gentlemen, if you will allow me as a stranger to venture an opinion."

My mother turned her gaze to him, but it was Sheraton who spoke.

"It goes back to the old articles of federation, our first compact," he said. "From the very first the makers of this country saw that by reason of diverse industries the south was separated from the north. This secession has been written in the sky from the beginning of the world."

"Nay, Brother Sheraton," broke in my mother eagerly, "it was the union of brothership that was written first in the sky."

He turned to her with the bow of a gentleman. "It is you ladies who knit the world together with kindness," he said. "Alas, that men must rend it with fighting."

"Alas!" whispered she.

Sheraton's face was sad as he went on with the old justification. "Jefferson would turn over in his grave if he saw Virginia divided as it is. Why, Cowles, we've all the world we need here. We can live alone here, each on his own acres, a gentleman, and all he needs of government is protection and fair laws. Calhoun was right. Better give us two peaceful countries, each living happily and content, than one at war with itself. Clay was a great man, but both he and Webster were fighting against the inevitable."

"The war has already begun on the border," said my father. "My friend and partner, Colonel Meriwether of Albemarle, who is with the army in the west, says that white men are killing white men all across the lands west of the Missouri."

"At least, Cowles," said Colonel Sheraton, pacing a short way apart, his hands behind his back, "we can wait until after this election."

"But if the government takes action?" suggested Orme.

Sheraton whirled quickly. "Then war, war," he cried, "war till each Virginian is dead on his doorstep and each woman starved at her fireside! John Cowles, you and I will fight. I know that you will fight."

"Yes," said my father, "I will fight."

"And with us?"

"No," said my father, sighing; "no, my friend, against you." I saw my mother look at him and sink back in her chair. I saw Orme also gaze at him sharply with a peculiar look.

But so, at least, this argument ended for the time. The two men, old neighbors, took each other solemnly by the hand, and presently, after talk of more pleasant sort on lesser matters, the servants brought our carriage, and we started back for Cowles' Farms.

There had been no opportunity for me to mention to Colonel and Mrs. Sheraton something that was upon my mind. I had small chance for farewell to Miss Grace, and, if I shall admit the truth, this pleased me quite as well as not.

We rode in silence for a time, my father musing, my mother silent also. It was Orme who was the first I heard to speak.

"By the way, Mr. Cowles," he said, "you spoke of Colonel Meriwether of Albemarle county. Is he away in the west? It chances that I have letters to him, and I was purposing going into that country before long."

"Indeed, sir?" replied my father. "I am delighted to know you are to meet my friend. As it chances, he is my associate in a considerable business enterprise—a splendid man, a splendid man, Meriwether. I will, if you do not mind, add my letter to others you may have, and I trust you will carry him our best wishes from this side of the mountains."

That was like my father—innocent, unsuspicious, ever ready to accept other men as worthy of this trust and ever ready to help a stranger as he might. For myself, I confess I was more suspicious. Something about Orme set me on edge, I knew not what. I heard them speaking further about Meriwether's being somewhere in the west and heard Orme also say carelessly that he must in any case run over to Albemarle and call upon some men whom he was to meet at the University of Virginia. We did not ask his errand, and none of us suspected the purpose of his systematic visiting among the more influential centers of that country. But if you will go now to that white domed building planned by Thomas Jefferson at Charlottesville and read the names on the brazen tablets by the doors, names of boys who left school there to enter a harder school, then you will see the results of the visit there of Gordon Orme.

My little personal affairs were at that time so close to me that they obscured clear vision of larger ones. I did not hear all the talk in the carriage, but pulled my horse in behind and so rode on moodily, gazing out across the pleasant lands to the foot of old Catoctin and the dim Blue Ridge. A sudden discontent assailed me. Must I live here always? Must I settle down and be simply a farmer forever? I wanted to ride over there, over the Rock Fish gap, where once King Charles' men broke a bottle in honor of the king, and took possession of all the lands west of the Pacific. The west—the word in some way thrilled in my blood—I knew not why. I was a boy. I had not learned to question any emotion, and introspection troubled me no more than it did my pointer dog.

Before we had separated at the door of our house I motioned to my mother, and we drew apart and seated ourselves beneath our own oaks in the front yard of Cowles' Farms. Then I told her what had happened between Miss Grace and myself and asked her if she was pleased.

"I am very content with thee," she answered slowly, musingly. "Thee must think of settling, Jack, and Miss Grace is a worthy girl. I hope it will bring peace between our families always." I saw a film cross her clear, dark eye. "Peace!" she whispered to herself. "I wish that it might be."

But peace was not in my heart. Leaving her presently, I once more swung leg over saddle and rode off across our fields as sad a lover as ever closed the first day of his engagement to be wed.

### CHAPTER IV.

#### What Cometh In the Night.

WHEN I rode up our lane in the dusk I found my father and mother sitting in the cool of the front gallery, and, giving my rein to one of our boys, I flung myself down on the steps near by and now and again joined in their conversation.

I was much surprised to learn that our whilom guest, Gordon Orme, had taken sudden departure during my absence, he having been summoned by a messenger from the village, who he stated brought him word that he must forthwith be on his way to Albemarle. He had asked my father if he cared to sell the black horse, Satan, to which he had taken a fancy, but this had been declined. Then it seems there had come up something of our late meeting at the village, and Orme, laughing, had told of our horse breaking and wrestling in a way which it seemed had not detracted from my standing in my parents' eyes. None of us three was willing to criticise our guest, yet I doubt if any one of us failed to entertain a certain wonder, not to say suspicion, regarding him. At least he was gone.

Our talk now gradually resolved itself to one on business matters. I ought to have said that my father was an ambitious man and one of wide plans. I think that even then he foresaw the day when the half patriarchial life of our state would pass away before one of wider horizons of commercial sort. He was anxious to hand down his family fortune much increased, and, foreseeing troublous times ahead as to the institution of slavery in the south, he had of late been taking large risks to assure success in spite of any change of times. Now, moved by some strange reasons which he himself perhaps did not recognize, he began for the first time, contrary to his usual reticence, to explain to my mother and me something of these matters. He told us that in connection with his friend, Colonel William Meriwether of Albemarle, he had invested heavily in coal lands in the western part of the state in what is now West Virginia. This requiring very large sums of money he for his part had encumbered not only the lands themselves, but these lands of Cowles' Farms to secure the payment. The holder of these mortgages was a banking firm in Fredericksburg. The interest was one which in these times would be considered a cruel one, and indeed the whole enterprise was one which required a sanguine courage, precisely as his, for I have said that risk he always held as challenge and invitation.

"Does thee think that in these times thee should go so deeply in debt?" asked my mother of him.

"Elizabeth," he said, "that is why I have gone in debt. Two years from now and the value of these lands here may have been cut in half. Ten years from now the coal lands yonder will be worth ten times what they are today."

"John," she said to him suddenly, "sell those coal lands or a part of them."

"Now, that I could not do," he answered, "for half their value. The country now is fuller of war than of investment. But come peace, come war, there lies a fortune for us all. For my share there remains but one heavy payment, and tomorrow I ride to raise funds for that among our tenants and elsewhere. I admit that my bankers are shrewd and severe—in fact, I think they would rather see the payments forfeited than not. As Meriwether is away, it is with me to attend to this business now."

That coming day my father rode abroad as he had planned, taking black Satan for his mount, since he needed to travel far. He had collected from various sources, as his account book later showed, a sum of over $5,000, which he must have had in gold and negotiable papers in his saddlebags. During his return home he came down the deep trough road which ran in front of the Sheraton farms and ours. He passed near to a certain clump of bushes at the roadside, and there that happened which brought to a sudden end all the peace and comfort of our lives and which made me old before my time.

I heard the horse Satan whinny at our lane gate wildly, as though in fright, and even as I went out my heart stopped with sudden fear. He had leaped the gate at the lower end of the lane. His bridle rein was broken and caught at his feet as he moved about, throwing up his head in fright as much as viciousness. I hastily looked at the saddle, but it bore no mark of anything unusual. Not pausing to look farther, I caught the broken reins in my hand and sprang into the saddle, spurring the horse down the lane and over the gate again and back up the road which I knew my father must have taken.

There at the side of the road near the clump of blackberry vines and sumac growth lay my father, a long dark blot, motionless, awesome, as I could see by the light of the moon, now just rising in a gap of the distant mountains. I sprang down and ran to him, lifted his head, called to him in a voice so hoarse I did not recognize it. I told him that it was his son who had come to him and that he must speak. So at last, as though by sheer will he had held on to this time, he turned his gray face toward me and as a dead man spoke.

"Tell your mother," he said, "tell Meriwether—must protect—goodby!"

Then he said, "Lizzie!" and opened wide his arms.

Presently he said, "Jack, lay my head down, please." I did so. He was dead, there in the moon.

I straightened him out and put my coat across his face and spurred back down the road again and over the gate. But my mother already knew. She met me at the hall, and her face was white.

"Jack," she said, "I know."

Then we brought him home and laid him in his own great room, as the

"Jack, lay my head down, please."

master of the house should lie when the end comes, and arrayed him like the gentleman he was.

Now came that old wire-hair, Dr. Bond, his mane standing stiff and gray over a gray face, down which tears rolled the first time known of any man. He sent my mother away and called me to him. And then he told me that in my father's back were three or four pierced wounds, no doubt received from the sharp stubs of underbrushes when he fell. But this, he said, could hardly have been the cause of death. He admitted that the matter seemed mysterious to him.

(continued next week)

France pays taxes in a good year on more than a thousand million gallons of wine.

## NOTICE OF SALE OF FRANCHISE TO LAY OIL PIPE

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico, County of Los Angeles, State of California, for a franchise granting the right to lay and construct and, for a period of forty years, to maintain and operate a pipe line system to be composed of not more than two separate lines of pipe for the purpose of carrying therein oil, along the route and under and along those certain portions of the streets of the City of Tropico hereinafter described; and that it is proposed by the said Board of Trustees to offer for sale, and grant to the highest bidder said franchise, upon the terms and conditions herein mentioned. The said franchise is described as follows, to-wit:—

A franchise to lay and construct, and, for the period of forty years, to maintain and operate a pipe line system to be composed of not more than two separate lines of pipe for the purpose of carrying therein oil, along the route and under and along those certain portions of the streets of the City of Tropico, County of Los Angeles, State of California, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly boundary of the corporate limits of the City of Tropico and San Fernando Road, thence along said San Fernando Road to the intersection of the southeasterly boundary of the corporate limits of the City of Tropico, all in Township one (1) North, Range thirteen (13) West, and Township one (1) South, Range thirteen (13) West, S. B. B. & M.

That the terms and conditions upon which said franchise will be offered for sale and granted are as follows, and the grantee of said franchise or assigns shall be required to file a written acceptance of the terms and conditions thereof with the Clerk of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico, within thirty days after the passage of the ordinance granting the same.

The grantee of said franchise, his, its or their successors or assigns shall have the right, subject to such regulations as are now or may hereafter be in force, of making all necessary excavations of said highways for the construction and repair of said pipe lines.

That the pipes to be laid and maintained under said franchise shall be of standard steel screw casing of good workmanship and of an internal diameter of not less than eight (8) nor more than ten (10) inches, and all of said pipe shall be tested to stand a pressure of at least twelve hundred (1200) pounds to the square inch, and said pipe shall never at any time be subjected to a pressure of more than 500 pounds to the square inch. And that the City Engineer or any one authorized so to do by the Board of Trustees of said City shall have the right at all times to inspect the pumping machinery that may be used for the purpose of forcing oil through said pipe and to measure or ascertain the pressure to which said pipe is being subjected at the time of such inspection. And that if at any time said pipe shall be subjected to a pressure exceeding 500 pounds to the square inch, the franchise herein granted and all rights thereunder shall be forfeited.

That all pipes shall be laid not less than two feet below the established grade of the street and the first pipe laid under said franchise shall be placed within four feet of the curb line and the second pipe shall be placed within one foot of the first pipe, and neither of said pipes shall be nearer than three feet of the macadamized portion of all macadamized roads; and where it is necessary to lay said line through the border of any macadamized road, the same shall be restored to its original condition; and in the event it is necessary to cross any portion of a macadamized road, the same shall be done by a tunnel or bore, so as not to disturb the foundation of such macadamized road, and in the event the same cannot thus be done, the said crossing shall be made under a special permit to be granted by the Board of Trustees upon application therefor, said application to be accompanied with a drawing, specifications and explanations, showing the necessity for the same. That during the laying or repairing of any such pipes, any trench or excavation made for such purposes shall, at night-time, from sunset to sunrise, be barricaded and protected by lanterns placed at distances of not more than 100 feet apart, along such trench or excavation.

That every pipe-line constructed or maintained under the provisions of this franchise shall be constructed and maintained in accordance and conformity with all of the ordinances, rules and regulations now in force and that may hereafter be adopted and prescribed by the Board of Trustees of said city.

That the work of laying or repairing such pipes or other appliances shall be conducted with the least possible hindrance to the use of said highways for the purpose of travel, and as soon as the laying or repairing of any pipe or appliance is completed, all portions of the highways which have been excavated or otherwise injured thereby, shall be placed in as good condition as the same were before the laying of such pipes to the satisfaction of the Board of Trustees of said city. That any damage or injury suffered by any person, by reason of any excavation being improperly guarded during said work shall be borne by the grantee of said franchise, his or its successors or assigns.

That said city reserves the right to change the grade of any highway or portion thereof over which said franchise shall be granted, and the grantee of said franchise, his or its successors or assigns, shall at once change the location of all pipes and other appliances laid under said franchise so as to conform to such change of grade. That if any portion of any of said highways shall be damaged by reason of leaks in any pipe laid under said franchise, the grantee of such franchise, his or its successors or assigns, shall at his, its or their own expense, repair any such damage and put said highway in as good condition as before such leak, to the satisfaction of the Board of Trustees of said city.

That the grantee of said franchise, his or its successors or assigns shall not tap or take any oil from said pipe lines or establish any delivery stations, plants or works of any kind in connection with the maintaining or operation of said pipe lines, at any places within the City limits of the City of Tropico without first obtaining permission from the Board of Trustees of said City so to do and the right is hereby reserved to said Board of Trustees to grant or withhold such permission in its discretion.

That if the grantee of said franchise, his or its successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with any of the instructions of said Board of Trustees with respect to the location of any portion of said system of pipes and pipe-lines, or the repair of any damage to highways, within ten days after the service of written notice upon said grantee, his or its successors or assigns, requiring compliance therewith, then said Board of Trustees may immediately do whatever work is necessary to carry out said instructions, at the cost and expense of said grantee, his or its successors or assigns, which costs, by the acceptance of said franchise, said grantee, his or its successors or assigns, agree to pay upon demand.

That the work of constructing and laying said system of pipes and pipe-lines, shall be commenced in good faith within not more than four months from the granting of the said franchise, and shall be continuously prosecuted thereafter in good faith and without unnecessary or avoidable intermission or delay. That within six months from taking effect of this ordinance a sum of not less than $5000.00 shall be expended upon such pipe-lines. That such work of construction shall be completed within not more than three years from and after the date of granting the franchise. That if said work be not so commenced, prosecuted and completed within the times and in the manner specified, said franchise shall be forfeited.

That the said grantee and his or its sucessors or assigns shall, during the life of said franchise, pay to the said City, in lawful money of the United States, two per cent. of the gross annual receipts of such grantee and his or its successors or assigns arising from the use, operation or possession of said franchise. No percentage shall be paid for the first five years succeeding the date of said franchise, but thereafter such percentage shall be payable annually, provided that the said grantee, his or its successors or assigns, shall during the life of said franchise, pay annually to the said City of Tropico commencing January 1st, 1913, if said line be then in operation, but if not then in operation then commencing as soon as operated, but not later in any event than July 1st, 1913, at least the minimum sum of $250.00 per year whether such two per cent. of the gross annual receipts agreed to be paid hereunder amount to such sum of $250.00 per year or not, but whenever such two per cent of the gross annual receipts amount to said sum of $250.00 or more for any one year, then no payment in addition to such two per cent of the gross annual receipts shall be required for such year. And said grantee, his or its successors or assigns hereby expressly agree by the acceptance of said franchise to pay said sum of $250.00 per year as above specified and waive all defense legal or equitable to the making of such payment.

And it shall be the duty of the grantee of said franchise, and of his or its successors or assigns, to file with the Clerk of the said Board of Trustees at the expiration of six years from the date of the granting of said franchise, and at the expiration of each and every year thereafter, a statement, verified by the oath of said grantee or his or its successors or assigns or by the oath of the manager or presiding officer of said grantee or his or its successors or assigns, showing in detail the gross receipts and gross earnings collected or received by said grantee or his or its successors or assigns during the preceding twelve months, arising from the use, operation or possession of said franchise, and within ten days after the time for filing the aforesaid statement, it shall be the duty of said grantee and his or its successors or assigns to pay to the City Treasurer of said city the aggregate sum of the said percentage upon the amount of the gross annual receipts arising from the use, operation or possession of said franchise, and if the amount paid is incorrect, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees, they may order the payment of such additional sum as they may find due hereunder, and if not paid, the same may be collected by suit. And any neglect, omission or refusal, by said grantee or his or its successors or assigns to file said verified statement, or to pay the said percentage of the said gross annual repeipts at the times or in the manner hereinbefore provided, shall ipso facto work a forfeiture of said franchise and of all rights thereunder, to the said city.

That said grantee or his or its successors or assigns shall not sell, transfer, assign or lease said franchise or any part thereof, or any of the rights or privileges granted thereby, except by a duly executed instrument in writing filed in the office of the Board of Trustees of said city, and nothing in said franchise contained shall be construed to grant to said grantee or his or its successors or assigns any right to sell, transfer, or assign or lease said franchise or any of the rights or privileges thereby granted except in the manner aforesaid.

That any neglect, failure or refusal to comply with any of the conditions of said franchise shall thereupon immediately ipso facto effect a forfeiture thereof, and the said city by its Board of Trustees may thereupon declare said franchise forfeited, and may exclude said grantee or his or its successors or assigns from further use of the highways of said city under said franchise; and said grantee and his or its successors or assigns shall thereupon and immediately surrender all rights in and to the same, and said franchise shall be deemed and shall remain null, void and of no effect.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids in writing will be received at the office of said Board of Trustees for said franchise up to 7:30 P. M., 2nd day of May, 1912.

That the bids received will be opened at that time; that all bids must be for the payment of a stated sum in gold coin of the United States; and that the franchise will be struck off, sold and awarded to the person, firm or corporation who shall make the highest cash bid therefor, provided, only, that at the time of opening said bids, any responsible person, firm or corporation, present or represented, may bid for said franchise a sum not less than ten per cent. above the highest sealed bid therefor, and that said bid so made may be raised not less than ten per cent. by any other responsible bidder, and said bidding may so continue until finally said franchise shall be struck off, sold and awarded by said Board of Trustees to the highest bidder therefor in gold coin of the United States, and provided further that the Board of Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Each sealed bid must be accompanied with cash, or a certified check, payable to the City Treasurer of said city, for the full amount of said bid, and no sealed bid will be considered unless said cash or check is enclosed therewith; and the successful bidder must deposit at least ten per cent. of the amount of his bid with the Clerk of said city before said franchise will be struck off to him, and if he shall fail to make such deposit immediately, his bid will not be received and will be considered as void and said franchise will then and there be offered for sale to the bidder who shall make the highest cash bid therefor, subject to the same conditions as to deposit as above mentioned. Said procedure will be had until said franchise is struck off, sold and awarded to a bidder who shall make the necessary deposit of at least ten per cent. of the amount of his bid, as herein provided. Said successful bidder shall deposit with the City Clerk within twenty-four hours after the acceptance of his bid the remaining ninety per cent. of the amount thereof, and in case he or it fails to do so, then the said deposit theretofore made will be forfeited, and the award of said franchise will be void, and said franchise will then and there, by said Board of Trustees, be again offered for sale to the highest bidder therefor, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as hereinbefore provided and in case said bidder fails to deposit with the City Clerk the remaining ninety per cent. of his bid within twenty-four hours after its acceptance, the award to him of said franchise will be set aside, and the deposit theretofore made by him will be forfeited and no further proceedings for the sale of said franchise will be had until the same shall be re-advertised for sale.

Notice is also hereby given that the successful bidder for said franchise must within five days after said franchise is awarded to him or it, file with said Board of Trustees a bond running to said city in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by said Board of Trustees, conditioned that said bidder will construct said pipe-lines and shall well and truly observe, fulfill and perform each and every term and condition of said franchise, and that in case of any breach of condition of said bond, the whole amount of the penal sum therein named shall be taken and deemed to be liquidated damages and shall be recoverable from the principal and sureties upon said bond. If said bond be not so filed, the award of said franchise will be set aside, and any money paid therefor will be forfeited.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico.

S. M. STREET,
City Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico, County of Los Angeles, California.

3-12-1912-5t

## NOTICE OF PETITION AND ORDER.

In the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

In the matter of the standing of the Tropico Inter-Urban Sentinel as a newspaper.

Petition to have standing as a newspaper of general circulation ascertained and established. No. 89117. To the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

Petitioner herein respectfully represents:

That he is the publisher and proprietor of the Tropico Inter-Urban Sentinel.

That said Tropico Inter-Urban Sentinel is a newspaper of general circulation and is published in the city of Tropico, County of Los Angeles, State of California, for the dissemination of local news and general intelligence of a general character, and has a bona fide subscription list of paying subscribers, and has been established, printed and published at regular intervals of one year, to-wit: From February 23, 1911 to February 22, 1912, in the State of California, County of Los Angeles and City of Tropico.

Wherefore petitioner prays a order of this Court that said Tropico Inter-Urban Sentinel is ascertained to be and is established as a newspaper of general circulation as that term is defined in Section 4460 of the Political Code of this said State of California.

And petitioner will ever pray.
Dated Febraury 23, 1912.

N. C. BURCH,
Petitioner.

FRED L. BAKER,
Attorney for petitioner.
Filed February 24, 1912,
H. J. Leland, Clerk,
E. G. Riggins, Deputy.

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.

In the matter of the application to have the standing of the Tropico Inter-Urban Sentinel as a newspaper of general circulation ascertained and established.

Order fixing time and place of hearing of petition and directing notice of same. No. 89117.

Whereas, Petitioner herein has filed in this Court his verified petition setting forth that he is the publisher and proprietor of the Tropico Inter-Urban Sentinel; that said Tropico Inter-Urban Sentinel is a newspaper of general circulation and is published in the City of Tropico, County of Los Angeles, State of California, for the dissemination of local news and intelligence of a general character, and has a bona fide subscription list of paying subscribers, and has been established, printed and published at regular intervals of one year, to-wit: From February 23rd, 1911, to February 23rd, 1912, in the State of California, County of Los Angeles, and City of Tropico, and praying an Order of this Court that said Tropico Inter-Urban Sentinel is ascertained to be and is established as a newspaper of general circulation as that term is defined in Section 4460 of the Political Code of this said State of California.

It is ordered that said petition be set for hearing before this ourt, in department 10 thereof, on the 14th day of March, 1912, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, and that notice of said time and place of such hearing be given as required by law for a period of not less than ten days prior to said date of hearing, by publication once a week for two successive weeks in the said Tropico Inter-Urban Sentinel, on which day petitioner intends to apply for the order herein mentioned.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1912.

GEO. H. HUTTON,
Judge.

It pays to advertise in the Sentinel. Phone 24-R.

How about that hat you want cleaned? See O. E. Burch at the Sentinel office or Phone 24-R.

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Cemetery Office
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Claud O. Pulliam, Prop.

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## ORDER OF COURT

**In Re Tropico INTER-URBAN SENTINEL**

In the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

ORDER OF COURT GRANTING PETITION.

In the Matter of the Application to have the Standing of the Tropico Inter-Urban Sentinel as a Newspaper of General Circulation Ascertained and Established.

Now comes N. C. Burch, the petitioner herein, by Frederick Baker, his attorney, and proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he filed his petition herein on the 23rd day of February, 1912, that thereupon the Court by order prescribed the notice to be given of the pendency and hearing thereof, and that in compliance with said order, notice of the pendency and hearing of said petition, was duly given by publication once a week for two consecutive weeks in the said Tropico Inter-Urban Sentinel, and the time of notice prescribed having elapsed, and no person having appeared to contest or oppose said petition, the Court, after hearing the evidence, finds that the allegations of said petition are true and that the prayer of the petition ought to be granted.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED by the Court that the said TROPICO INTER-URBAN SENTINEL is ascertained to be and is established as a newspaper of general circulation as that term is defined in Section 4460 of the Political Code of this said State of California.

Dated March 14, 1912.

GEO. H. HUTTON,
Judge.

## NOTICE INVITING STREET WORK PROPOSALS

Pursuant to Statutes, and to Resolution No. 59 of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico, California, adopted the 14th day of March, 1912, directing this notice, the undersigned invites, and will receive at his office in the City Hall, in the Bank of Tropico Building, located at the junction of Central Avenue and San Fernando Road in said City of Tropico, up to 7:30 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, March 28th, 1912, sealed proposals or bids for the following street work to be done according to the plans and specifications, posted and on file, therefor adopted, or herein mentioned, to-wit:

First: That all that portion of Acacia Avenue from the Easterly line of Glendale Avenue to the Southerly prolongation across Acacia Avenue of the East line of Adams Street, including all intersections of streets, be graded, oiled and tamped in accordance with the plans and profiles on file in the office of the City Engineer of the City of Tropico and in accordance with specifications for grading, oiling and tamping of streets on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Tropico, said specifications being numbered 9.

Second: That a cement curb be constructed along each line of the roadway of said Acacia Avenue from the Easterly line of Glendale Avenue to the Southerly prolongation across Acacia Avenue of the East line of Adams Street. Said curb to be constructed in accordance with the plans and profile for said work on file in the office of the City engineer and specifications for the construction of cement curbs on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Tropico, said specifications being numbered 2, except that the top of the street face of said curbs lying between the Southerly prolongation across said Acacia Avenue of the East line of Adams Street and the Southerly prolongation across said Acacia Avenue of the Westerly line of Mariposa Street shall be placed fifteen (15) feet from the center line of said Acacia Avenue instead of the distance as provided for in said specifications No. 2. The center lines above referred to being the original South lines of Lots Thirty-one (31), Thirty-two (32), Thirty-three (33), and Thirty-four (34) of Watts' Subdivision of a part of the Rancho San Rafael as per map recorded in Book 5, pages 200-201 of Miscellaneous Records of Los Angeles County, California.

Section 2. First: That Adams Street from the North city boundary line of the City of Tropico to the North line of Acacia Avenue be graded, oiled and tamped in accordance with the plans and profiles on file in the office of the City Engineer of the City of Tropico and in accordance with specifications for the grading, oiling and tamping of streets on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Tropico, said specifications being numbered 9.

Second: That a cement curb be constructed along each line of the roadway of Adams Street from the North city boundary line of the City of Tropico to the North line of Acacia Avenue; said curb to be constructed in accordance with the plans and profile for said work on file in the office of the City Engineer and specifications for the construction of cement curbs on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Tropico, said specifications being numbered 2.

Section 3. That the said Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico finds upon estimates directed to be furnished, and furnished, by the City Engineer of said City of Tropico, that the total cost of said proposed work or improvement will be greater than fifty (50) cents per front foot along each line of said street so proposed to be improved, as hereinbefore set forth, including the cost of intersection work assessable upon said frontage; and said Board of Trustees determines that serial bonds shall be issued to represent the cost of said work or improvement; said serial bonds shall be extended over a period, ending nine (9) years from and after the 2nd day of January next succeeding the date of said bonds, and an even annual proportion of the principal sum thereof shall be payable by coupon on the 2nd day of January every year after their date until the whole is paid, and the interest shall be payable semi-annually by coupon on the second days of January and July respectively of each year, at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum on all sums unpaid, until the whole of said principal and interest are paid. Said bonds shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to provide a system of street improvement bonds to represent certain assessments for the cost of street work and improvement within municipalities, and also for the payment of such bonds." Approved February 27th, 1903, and of all acts supplementary thereto, or amendatory thereof.

Bidders must file with each proposal or bid a check payable to the order of the President of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico, certified by a responsible Bank, for an amount which shall be not less than ten per cent of the aggregate of the proposal, or a bond for the said amount, and so payable, signed by the bidder and two sureties, who shall justify before any officer competent to administer oaths for double the said amount, and over and above all statutory exemptions. In bidding, use blanks which will be furnished by the City Clerk upon application.

Tropico, Cal., March 19, 1912.

S. M. STREET,
City Clerk, and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Trustees, of the City of Tropico, California.

## RESOLUTION NO. 60

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CITY OF TROPICO CALLING AND GIVING NOTICE OF A GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION ON THE 8th DAY OF APRIL, 1912, IN AND FOR SAID CITY OF TROPICO AND SUBMITTING THE QUESTION TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF SAID CITY WHETHER EACH MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES SHALL RECEIVE AS COMPENSATION FOR HIS SERVICES AS SUCH MEMBER THE SUM OF THREE DOLLARS FOR EACH MEETING OF SAID BOARD ACTUALLY ATTENDED BY SUCH MEMBER NOT EXCEEDING ONE MEETING IN EACH WEEK; AND ALSO SUBMITTING TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF SAID CITY A PROPOSED ORDINANCE ENTITLED, "AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING BILLIARD HALLS, POOL ROOMS AND PLACES WHERE BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES ARE KEPT FOR HIRE OR PUBLIC USE IN THE CITY OF TROPICO, AND REPEALING SECTION 11 OF ORDINANCE NO. 6 OF SAID CITY PROVIDING FOR LICENSING BILLARD HALLS AND POOL ROOMS.

Be it resolved by the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico, as follows:

SECTION 1. That there shall be held in the City of Tropico on Monday, the 8th day of April, 1912, a general municipal election by the qualified electors of said City of Tropico for the purpose of electing the following City officers, to-wit:

Five MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

A CITY CLERK, and

A CITY TREASURER.

SECTION 2. That the number of election precincts shall be one, and the boundaries thereof shall be the exterior boundaries of the City of Tropico, and the polling place shall be, and is, hereby located at the City Hall, at the junction of Central Avenue and San Fernando Road, in said City of Tropico.

SECTION 3. That the polls shall be opened at six o'clock on the morning of the day of election, and shall be kept open until six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, when the polls shall be closed; provided, however, that if, at the hour of closing, there are any other voters in the polling place, or in line at the door, who are qualified to vote, and have not been able to do so since appearing, the polls shall be kept open a sufficient time to enable them to vote. But no one who shall arrive at the polling place after six o'clock in the afternoon shall be entitled to vote, although the polls may be open when he arrives.

SECTION 4. That the Board of Election shall be: Lewis H. Hoffman and Hattie Peters, Inspectors, Wesley H. Bullis and Eugene L. Young, Judges, Donald S. Erskine and Frances L. Gleason, Clerks; who are hereby appointed to such offices respectively, and their compensation fixed at $4.00 for all services.

SECTION 5. That there is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the City of Tropico at said general municipal election, to be held therein April 8th, 1912, the question whether each member of the Board of Trustees of said City shall receive as compensation for his services as such member the sum of Three ($3.00) Dollars for each meeting of said Board actually attended by such member, not exceeding one meeting in each week.

SECTION 6. That at said election there shall also be submitted to the qualified electors of said City a proposed ordinance, entitled, "An Ordinance prohibiting Billiard Halls, Pool Rooms and places where Billiard and Pool Tables are kept for hire or public use in the City of Tropico, and repealing Section 11 of Ordinance No. 6 of said City providing for licensing Billiard Halls and Pool Rooms."

SECTION 7. The ballots used at said election shall have printed thereon in addition to the other matters required by law, the following questions, to-wit:

Shall each member of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico receive as compensation for his services as such member the sum of Three ($3.00) Dollars for each meeting of said Board actually attended by such member, not exceeding one meeting in each week?

And opposite such proposition to be voted on and at the right thereof the words "Yes" and "No" shall be printed on separate lines with voting squares.

Also,

Shall the Ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance prohibiting Billiard Halls, Pool Rooms and places where Billiard and Pool Tables are kept for hire or public use in the City of Tropico, and repealing Section 11 of Ordinance No. 6 of said City providing for licensing Billiard Halls and Pool Rooms" be adopted?

And opposite such proposition to be voted on and to the right thereof the words "Yes" and "No" shall be printed on separate lines with voting squares.

The voter at such election shall mark the ballot by stamping in the appropriate voting square a cross (X) opposite the answer he or she desires to give to such question. Such cross shall be made with a stamp.

SECTION 7. That notice of the time and place of holding the said general municipal election, and of the submission of the question of compensation to be paid members of the Board of Trustees, and of the adoption of said ordinance, above mentioned, is hereby given.

SECTION 8. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this resolution, and shall cause the same to be published twice before the date of said election in the Tropico Interurban Sentinel, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in said City of Tropico.

Adopted, this 14th day of March, 1912.

C. C. RITTENHOUSE,
President of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico.

ATTEST:— S. M. STREET,
City Clerk of City of Tropico.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, )
City of Tropico. )ss.

I, S. M. STREET, City Clerk of the City of Tropico, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico, State of California, and signed by the President of said Board at a regular meeting thereof held on the 14th day of March, 1912, by the following vote, to-wit:

Ayes: Bancroft, Hobbs, Richardson, Rittenhouse and Webster.

Noes: None.

Absent: None.

S. M. STREET,
City Clerk of the City of Tropico.
Mar 19-12, 2t

## RESOLUTIO NO. 59

**A Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico Ordering Certain Street Work to Be Done on Acacia Ave. and Adams Street**

The Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico do resolve as follows:

Section 1. That the street work herein described is required by the public interest and convenience, and the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico, State of California, hereby orders the same to be done, according to the specifications and plans adopted for said work, and under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets of said City, to-wit:

First: That all that portion of Acacia avenue from the easterly line of Glendale avenue to the southerly prolongation across Acacia avenue of the east line of Adams street, including all intersections of streets be graded, oiled and tamped in accordance with the plans and profiles on file in the office of the City Engineer of the City of Tropico and in accordance with specifications for grading, oiling and tamping of streets on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Tropico, said specifications being numbered 9.

Second: That a cement curb be constructed along each line of the roadway of said Acacia avenue from the easterly line of Glendale avenue to the southely prolongation across Acacia avenue of the east line of Adams street. Said curb to be constructed in accordance with the plans and profile for said work on file in the office of the City Engineer and specifications for the construction of cement curbs on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Tropico, said specifications being numbered 2, except that the top of the street face of said curbs lying between the southerly prolongation across said Acacia avenue of the east line of Adams street and the southerly prolongation across said Acacia avenue of the westerly line of Marisopa street shall be placed fifteen (15) feet from the center line of said Acacia avenue instead of the distance as provided for in said specifications No. 2. The center line above referred to being the original south lines of Lots Thirty-one (31), Thirty-two (32), Thirty-three (33), and Thirty-four (34) of Watts' Subdivision of a part of the Rancho San Rafael as per map recorded in Book 5, pages 200-201 of Miscellaneous Records of Los Angeles County, California.

Section 2. First: That Adams street from the north city boundary line of the City of Tropico to the north line of Acacia avenue be graded, oiled and tamped in accordance with the plans and profiles on file in the office of the City Engineer of the City of Tropico and in accordance with specifications for the grading, oiling and tamping of streets on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Tropico, said specifications being numbered 9.

Second: That a cement curb be constructed along each line of the roadway of Adams street from the north city boundary line of the City of Tropico to the north line of Acacia avenue; said curb to be constructed in accordance with the plans and profile for said work on file in the office of the City Engineer and specifications for the construction of cement curbs on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Tropico, said specifications being numbered 2.

Section 3: That the said Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico finds upon estimates directed to be furnished, and furnished, by the City Engineer of said City of Tropico, that the total cost of said proposed work or improvement will be greater than fifty (50) cents per front foot along each line of said street so proposed to be improved, as hereinbefore set forth, including the cost of intersection work assessable upon said frontage; and said Board of Trustees determines that serial bonds shall be issued to represent the cost of said work or improvement; said serial bonds shall be extended over a period, ending nine (9) years from and after the 2nd day of January next succeeding the date of said bonds, and an even annual proportion of the principal sum thereof shall be payable by coupon on the 2nd day of January every year after their date until the whole is paid, and the interest shall be payable semi-annually by coupon on the second days of January and July respectively of each year, at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum on all sums unpaid, until the whole of said principal and interest are paid. Said bonds shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to provide a system of street improvement bonds to represent certain assessments for the cost of street work and improvement within municipalities, and also for the payment of such bonds," approved February 27th, 1903, and of all acts supplementary thereto, or amendatory thereof.

Section 4. The Tropico Interurban Sentinel, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published and circulated in said City of Tropico, is hereby designated as the newspaper in which this resolution and notice of said work inviting sealed proposals shall be published in the manner and form and by the persons required by law.

Section 5. The City Clerk of the City of Tropico is hereby directed to post conspicuously for five days on or near the chamber door of the Board of Trustees, in the manner and form required by law, a notice, with specifications inviting sealed proposals or bids for doing said work; and said City Clerk is hereby directed to publish for two days in said newspaper hereby designated for that purpose, as aforesaid, in the manner and in the form required by law a notice of said work, inviting sealed proopsals or bids for doing said work, and referring to the specifications posted or on file. Said notice shall require a certified check or bond, either, as prescribed by law, and for an amount not less than ten per cent. of the aggregate of the proposal. Said City Clerk is also hereby directed to publish this resolution for two days in the manner required by law in said newspaper designated for that purpose, as aforesaid.

Adopted and approved this 14th day of March, 1912.

C. C. RITTENHOUSE,
President of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico.

Attest:

(SEAL) S. M.Street,
City Clerk of the City of Tropico.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,)
City of Tropico )ss.

I, S. M. Street, City Clerk of the City of Tropico, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly passed by the Board of Trustees of the said City of Tropico, State of California, and signed by the President of said Board, at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 14th day of March, 1912, and that the same was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Bancroft, Hobbs, Richardson, Rittenhouse and Webster.

Noes: None.

Absent: None.

S. M. STREET,
City Clerk of the City of Tropico.

## OF INTEREST TO VOTERS

Incorporated Cities — Election of April 8th. Last day for registration and transfer, was March 8th.

May Primary Election—Tuesday, May 14th. Last day for registration and transfer, April 13th.

September Primary Election—Tuesday, Sept. 3rd. Last day for registration and transfer, August 5th.

General Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5. Last day for registration and transfer, Oct. 6th.

The old register holds good until the close of registration for the general election on Oct. 6th.

## SOCIETY NOTES

Miss Emily Ellias of Tropico was the week end guest of Miss Pearl Goode, of Cedar Street, Glendale. Miss Ellias is a member of the Glendale Sewing Club, and with its other members, Miss Bernice Williams, Miss Alpha Clement, Miss Georgia Duffet, Miss Ruth Browne, Miss Harriet Baird, Miss Maude East and Miss Margaret Duncan, were most delightfully entertained by Miss Goode the afternoon of Friday last.

—*—

Miss Margaret Shearer and William M. Glassell were married at the home of the bride in Glassell Park last week. Miss Shearer was attended by Miss Ruth Grant, while Godfrey Patterson was best man. Only immediate relatives of the groom were present. After a honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Glassell will receive their many friends at their home in Glassell Park.

—*—

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Sherer at their home, "Summerset Farm," on Verdugo road, last week were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Usilton of Glendale, Mrs. Mary Coote and Miss Marie Coote of Los Angeles.

—*—

Miss Blanche Shea entertained with a delightful dinner party Wednesday evening, March 13, at her home on Brand Boulevard, in celebration of her birthday anniversary. Those invited were Misses Elsie Vance, Katherine Hobbs, Stella Miller and Mabel Evans, of Tropico, and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Bennett, of Los Angeles.

—*—

### MARPLE-RIGG

At the home of the bride's parents, 1120 El Molino street, Los Angeles, last Friday evening, Miss Cora Austin Rigg was married to Mr. Albert Marple of Tropico. None but members of the two families concerned were present at the ceremony which was conducted by Rev. Hugh Gibson of Los Angeles. The groom is well known in Tropico and Glendale, having been connected with the NEWS of the latter place for the past two years and the young couple will start in on their newly formed partnership with the hearty good wishes of many friends. They will be at home at 324 Reposia Court. THE SENTINEL extends the Glendale News reporter heartiest congratulations on his most fortunate acquisition of a charming new Rigg.

## A LITTLE PLAY NAMED MARY JANE

Playwrights are born and not made, they say; and some critical persons have been inconsiderate enough to assert that most of them die in their infancy. That at least one of the craft had survived was impressed upon the Sentinel representative when he attended a performance of "Mary Jane," a four act comedy presented Wednesday evening, the 13th, at the Gamut Club Theater in Los Angeles. Miss Caroline Valdez, the author and star is only fourteen years old and looks it. She met the Sentinel man a little bashfully at the end of the third act. She is not used to being interviewed yet.

"'Mary Jane tells the story of a little girl who was left in the village by a band of Gypsies," she said. "The play shows how she and her playmate, Buster, were carried away a second time, how they wandered from camp to camp, singing and dancing upon the village streets until the Gypsies finally allowed them to go home and join their friends again."

When asked about the cast, she said: "You will find them all on the program. Billy Jones, my big brother, is played by Owen Rhodes—only I call him Billie. Buster Brown and Nora, the witch, are played by Annie Reynolds and May Flanders. Francelia Billington is cast as Dolly Perkins, while John Stathem and George Flanders are two of the schoolboys of the village where the play is laid. You see all of these are from Tropico. Most of the others are from the Broadway Department Store where I work. They are Lottie Froley, Anna Steese, Lenora Gill, Lillian Pusich, Ethel Nash and Leona Richmond."

All the characters are well portrayed in the little comedy drama. Miss Valdez as Mary Jane, the star and Miss Reynolds as Buster Brown seemed made for their parts and made decided hits. Miss Flanders was creditable as the Gypsy witch. Miss Billington, George Flanders and Mr. Stathem (Mantell, the handcuff king) deserve much praise for their work; while Owen Rhodes, who writes sometimes himself, handled his part understandingly. The chorus of eight were attractive and well trained. The whole play was under the direction of Miss Bessie Reitz and the general manageemnt of Harry Sepulveda and progressed with a touch and go which spoke of professionalism.

The dramatic excellence of "Mary Jane" speaks far more eloquently for the future efforts of Miss Valdez than for its own merits. The plot is well developed and original; the characters clearly defined and lifelike, and the whole story moves from act to act with a realism which indicates skill beyond the years of the little author. We shall hear more of her, no doubt.

## FLOOD DAMAGE AT GLENDALE

The NEWS reports much more serious damage from storm-water flooding of Verdugo Wash than we had supposed. But no serious loss beyond the "annexation" of portions of Glendale's territory to Tropico, the undermining of a few hundred feet of cement wall, and the upsetting of an outhouse, has occurred. Needless to say the annexation to Tropico process was the occasion of no great grief.

## BARACA-PHILTHEA SOCIAL

On last Thursday evening the teachers of the Baraca-Philthea classes of the Presbyterian Church tendered their members an Irish Social in honor of St. Patrick. Everybody was required to pass an examination similar to that at Ellis Island, New York, before they were admitted, and then all had to tell an Irish story, many of which abounded in pathos and wit.

The newly arrived immigrants then were instructed to rid the place of snakes, the same as they had in their native country, and they did so with a vim, the snakes being in the form of round pine leaves that resembled snakes in shape and had been a part of the decorations.

After refreshments, the Irish Americans voted the new country an improvement over their native one and adjourned.

## CLUB DOINGS

**Tropico Chapter P. E. O. Elects Officers and Appoints Delegates**

The Tropico Chapter of P. E. O. met March 8th with Mrs. Vera Davenport. The regular session convened at 2:30 p. m. and the officers for the ensuing year were then elected. Sister Agnes Albright of the Glendale Chapter installed the new officers, who were Mrs. Cora Webster, president; Mrs. Kate Stephenson, vice-president; Mrs. Carolyn Conrad, recording secretary; Mrs. Amelia H. Wattles, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Grace Hobbs, treasurer; Mrs. Vera Davenport, chaplain; Mrs. Sala Logan, guard; Mrs. Grita Lynch, journalist. Mrs. Cora Webster and Mrs. Abbey Barker were elected as delegates to attend the P. E. O. state convention at Riverside in May, and Mesdames Laura Bancroft and Carolyn Conrad were chosen as alternates.

**DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON**

The Thursday Afternoon Club held its regular meeting at the Home of Miss Harris, 212 N. Louise street, Glendale, March 6th. Mrs. Burt Richardson, Miss Harris and Harriet Myers, hostesses. Mrs. Conrad read an interesting paper on hygienic cooking, after which different club members answered many leading questions on home making and housekeeping.

Phone Glendale 398-M

ASHTON'S

Cor. Cypress and Glendale Ave.

Has Fresh Bread and Cake every afternoon at 4:30, also a fresh stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Wedding and Birthday Cakes a Specialty

Eyes Tested---Glasses Furnished
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Graduate Optometrist in attendance every day from 9 to 5. Evenings by appointment
Guernsey Jewelry Co.
604 West Fourth Street Glendale, Cal.

*The Store For You*
Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings
Julius Salmonson Co.
528 South Main Street Near P. E. Depot LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## PERSONAL AND LOCAL

Tropico sure went wet again. But Providence turned off the spigot, and so soon will be dry again.

Have you renewed your subscription for the Sentinel? Don't forget that essential to an easy conscience.

We sell Bicycles of the very best make; also repair them. Tropico Machine Shop and Garage, 116 So. San Fernando Rd.

The oil pipe franchise, the notice of the sale of which is published elsewhere, figures out as a prospective asset to the city of the values of ten thousand dollars.

Mrs. Daniel, of Moore avenue, recently submitted to a very painful but happily successful operation for the removal of a troublesome tumor from the inside of the lower lid of her right eye, and is recovering nicely.

C. E. Kutzner, of Huntington Beach, formerly meat cutter for Andy Stephenson, is back to Tropico again in the capacity of carpenter and builder, and is putting up a storeroom for Mr. Daniel at 345 Moore avenue.

The voters of Tropico will vote to pay or not to pay the members of their Board of Trustees the sum of $3.00 for every meeting they attend. A question of munificence unbounded and some will say no doubt of extravagance unparalleled.

Building on the Alspaugh Tract is progressing finely. Mr. Alspaugh is just starting a seven-room bungalow, and Mr. Hall has just moved into his attractive new residence there. On the Cushing Tract, directly opposite, Mr. Cushing is putting up a dwelling and Mr. Daniels a grocery store.

Frank H. Davis has qualified as deputy to Postmaster Harrison of Los Angeles and is to have charge of the Tropico branch of the Los Angeles office, with Miss Harriet T. Myers as assistant deputy. The branch is to have a corner in Mr. Davis' store for its office rooms for the present at least.

### A GRAND CONCERT

A treat of unusual excellence is in store for the people of Tropico, as will be seen by the announcement of the Baracca Boys in another column. Seldom, if ever, is our city favored with an entertainment of so high a class and by as talented a company of artists as this one promises to be. We often go to Los Angeles and pay extravagantly for an evening at the opera with far less satisfaction for our pains than this will afford. Let every one attend the concert and not only live a few hours of exalted enjoyment, but help on in a very worthy work.

### AN IMPROVED POOL-ROOM

The question of allowing or not allowing a pool-room in the city of Tropico is to be voted on at the city election to be held on Monday the 8th of April. In our opinion a pool-room of the character of the one Julius Moniot is now conducting in the city under the regulating Ordinance passed by the Board of Trustees, is an advantage rather than a detriment to the community.

True the resort is not all for social and physical improvement that it ought to be nor all for good that it may be made to be, if the good people engaged in the work of throwing mud at it would turn to and help in its full equipment for service as a place of physical, intellectual and moral improvement. We are sure that young Moniot would welcome co-operation along these lines. How nice it would be if a "gym." a library and reading room and lecture room for home talent theatricals and lectures could be added to it. Theoretical christianity will do for D. D's., and is of much interest to many; but christianity of the practical sort will do better for the average of the living of today. The "holier than thou" sort is of as little service to common humanity now as it was two thousand years ago. A worker for the good of a class must be of it and not superior to it in either his sympathies or self-esteem. Better build up and make better than destroy any time.

### THE CITY ELECTION

The ballot for city officers will be substantially as follows:

For Members of the Board of Trustees: John Hobbs, Irving H. Oliver, C. A. Bancroft, Andrew O. Conrad and Daniel Webster. (Vote for five).

For City Clerk: S. M. Street, Lou Gregory. (Vote for one).

For City Treasurer: Stillman A. Brown, W. G. Black. (Vote for one).

The latter is a question of color only, which do you prefer?

(Mrs.) Lou Gregory, nominee for City Clerk, is a lady of experience as a stenographer and of pleasing address. Her election is urged by many because of the refining influence of a lady's presence in the city hall, and opposed on the other hand for the reason that a lady ought not to be subjected to the onerous exactions of the office. For obvious reasons, all strife for the position is eliminated. Whether the treasurer shall be Brown or Black is of the slightest importance. On the whole the electon promises to be a very tame affair. No one enthuses over it. Not even a nominee.

### LAHALLA TEMPLE NO. 122 PYTHIAN SISTERS

This lodge was instituted in the K. of P. Hall of the city of Tropico by Cora Langridge, Grand Chief of Pythian Sisters of California, with officers as follows:

P. C. Myra C. K. Shuey
M. E. C. A. Lou Gregory
E. S. Mary J. Rice
E. J. Hattie Tiffany
M. of T. Mae Burlingham
M. of R. & C. Josephine Beyea
M. of F. Susie Miller-Peck
P. of T. Florence Cook
O. G. Mary Collage

Trustees: Margaret Hibbert, Delia Hapgood and Ivy Roberson.

## GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

The first colonist train of the season has left Minneapolis with about 200 homeseekers for different parts of the Canadian Northwest.

The coal strike in England and the prospective coal strike in the United States on April 1st threatens to deal a heavy blow to the United States Navy.

The ashes of George Fuller Golden, who died [illegible] les, were scattered from the Statue of Liberty in New York before a large crowd of stage folk.

Action has been taken by John S. Dawson, Attorney-General of Kansas, designed to stop "loan sharks" from bringing suits in that State to collect from railroad men living in other states.

John F. Stevens, formerly president of Hill's Spokane, Portland and Seattle system, has secured for his newly organized company a $60,000,000 contract for construction of a government railroad in Spain.

The exhibition of moving pictures of the McNamara trial was stopped by Lewis J. Duncan, Socialist Mayor of Butte, Mont. Mayor Duncan stated that the pictures, which include views of the ruined Times building, violated the ordinance which prohibits the showing of pictures depicting "acts which would constitute a felony."

"Not guilty" was the plea of forty-six men arraigned in the Federal Court of Indianapolis, on indictments charging complicity in the alleged conspiracy unlawfully to transport dynamite from State to State. Judge A. B. Anderson overruled all demurrers of the defense, but granted thirty days for the filing of exceptions to his ruling.

Whisky by the bottle and by the drink has now been brought into the price-cutting fight among Spokane, Wash., dispensers of liquors that began a week or more ago in the reduction of wholesale and retail beer prices. The new turn in the contest was taken when a saloon on Main avenue announced a cut in the price of whisky to 5 cents a drink, or 40 cents for pints.

Thirteen women have applied to the Civil Service Commission of Seattle for examination for positions as female policemen and jail matrons. The women patrolmen of the city are employed as special officers and detailed to patrol cafes where women gather, watch popular-price dancing places and generally keep an eye on young girls. There are at present four women officers on the force.

Three thousand dressmakers, representing states from the Alleghenys to the Pacific Coast and from the Canada line to the Gulf of Mexico, will meet in Chicago at the annual convention of the Chicago Dressmakers' Club. The desire of dressmakers of that city that Chicago be of equal importance with New York in the fashion world has practically been achieved. Heretofore, the powers in Paris have been inclined to pass Chicago as of secondary importance.

## IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS

General Jules Coicou, the former military tyrant of Hayti, has been condemned to death by a jury on the charge of having been the principal author of the fusillade of March 15, 1908, in which ten persons, including three of his own brothers, were shot to death.

Things are drifting from bad to worse in Persia, according to news from Teheran, Tabriz and Ispahan. In the south, the Bakhtiaris, until recently united and strong, are now engaged in quarreling among themselves. As a result, brigandage and looting are indulged in freely, and none of the trade routes are safe.

In London court circles there are reports of stormy interchanges between King George and Premier Asquith owing to the latter's failure to settle the coal strike. The King is bitterly surprised at the failure of the Cabinet's mediation, and expresses amazement that Asquith was unprepared with an alternative scheme for compulsory settlement.

# CUTTING DOWN ARMY AND NAVY

## Progressives May Aid Democrats to This End.

## WOULD PRESIDENT VETO BILLS?

**Democrats Are Not Unanimous For Measures—Parallel Between 1892 and 1912—Congressman Berger Talks About Licking Mexico and Canada. Rucker Saves Sheep Dip From Wreck.**

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, March 1.—[Special.]—If progressive Republican senators should join the Democrats in reorganizing and cutting down the army and navy the bills for this purpose which have passed the house might reach the president. Then there would be a mighty interesting question presented.

Perhaps the president might veto them. It is certain that several provisions in the army appropriation bill are antagonistic to the secretary of war, and probably the secretary represents the views of the president. It has been a long time since supply bills were vetoed. Such vetoes would develop a political situation which would cause widespread attention.

But it is not at all certain that all the progressives or even all the Democrats will join in the movement to decrease the army and navy. Many Democrats believe in a large navy and a fairly good army. They may stand out against the policy which the house Democrats have adopted.

### West Virginia Can Wait.

Many politicians in the Republican party of West Virginia are urging delay in any declaration either for Taft or Roosevelt. The conventions in that state have been called late. The state is alphabetically near the bottom of the list when the roll is called in the national convention.

"There is no reason why we should not wait," said one of the Republicans, "for we will probably know when our convention is held whether Taft or Roosevelt is going to win. Certainly we will know before West Virginia is reached on the roll call in the convention, and we can step in and vote with the winner."

### "The Same Siren Voice."

Congressman Hayes of California was making an earnest plea to his Republican friends, he claiming to be a progressive, to get together and fight for protection. "In 1892," he said, "the same siren voice was calling to the ultimate consumer to strike down protection so that he might get his goods cheaper."

And everybody knows that the high prices of 1890 and 1892, following the passage of the McKinley tariff, defeated the Republican party. It is not an inapt comparison to say that 1910 was like 1890 and that it will be strange indeed if 1912 is not like 1892. A politician, Republican at that, has sagely declared that "there is a Democratic victory in the high cost of living."

### A Real Jingo.

Congressman Berger, Socialist, is a real jingo when it comes to thinking the United States could "lick all creation." Speaking on the army bill, he asserted that Texas could whip Mexico if that country should engage in a war with us. Then, branching out, he asserted that Minnesota and Wisconsin could "lick Canada." For that reason he thought we might curtail the army.

### Helping Rucker.

Congressman Rucker of Colorado has about concluded that he has not received very much consideration from the Democratic house. He and his two colleagues are the only Democrats from the far west, bar one, who slipped in from somewhere in California.

The different tariff bills which the suave Underwood has brought forward and pushed through the house have not been very satisfactory to Rucker. Take the wool bill; it hit him where he lived. Then there was the metal schedule; lead and zinc hurt worse than the cut on wool. The chemical bill hurt again, and Rucker grabbed a little straw which Harrison of New York threw to him when he protested against the chemical bill.

"I am obliged to the gentleman," said Rucker, "for I know he is in sympathy with my effort to explain anything to my constituents which pertains to sheep or wool. I want to uphold the Democrats where I can, and here is one grain of comfort—we are going to get free sheep dip."

### Pettigrew's Plain Talk.

Nearly twelve years ago Senator Gamble succeeded Frank Pettigrew in the senate. Now it looks as if Pettigrew might return the compliment.

"Are you a candidate?" asked Gamble of Pettigrew.

"If I am I will clean you up," replied the man so long known as the "pickerel statesman," adding: "Gamble, there is only one hope for you. If Roosevelt is nominated the state will go Republican. If Taft is nominated we will carry it and elect a Democrat in your place."

This assertion was of peculiar interest to Gamble, because he is supporting Taft for president and has not joined the crowd who have been shouting for the return of Teddy. Pettigrew believes what he says. He thinks that Roosevelt can carry several western states which will be lost if Taft is the Republican nominee.

# ASPIRANTS TAKE IT SERIOUSLY

## How Presidential Bee Affects Different Men.

## CHAMP CLARK IS THOUGHTFUL

**Underwood Grows Humorous—La Follette Has Heavier Burdens and Works Harder—Little Change In Cummins. Once a Candidate Always a Candidate—Never Get Over It.**

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, March 14.—[Special.]—The presidential bee affects different men according to their temperaments. It has taken a great deal of the lively spirit out of Champ Clark, made him a thoughtful, serious person, reserved in manner and speech.

It has made Oscar W. Underwood a smiling glad hander. In place of serious and frank observations about men and things which we formerly heard from the Alabama man in private conversation we now get a few playful remarks, meant to be humorous, but which do not go well with the Underwood makeup and do not fit the Underwood face.

Under the pressure of being a candidate Robert M. La Follette has assumed all the ills of the people, piling burden after burden upon his shoulders, working harder than ever before to do the work of three ordinary men. Always a serious man, this seriousness has become intensified under the strain of being a candidate for president.

Albert B. Cummins, knowing how Iowa candidates for the presidency have fared in the past, has not allowed his boom to make much difference in his demeanor nor change his form of speech. A little more alert in listening to what is said of other candidates, particularly the man who is not a candidate, but will take the nomination, the Iowa senator moves along in about the same orbit as before.

### Never Get Over It.

For many years Champ Clark used to talk freely about men of the past who had heard the buzzing of the presidential bee. It was his assertion that a man once in sight of the presidential goal or with a fighting chance for the nomination never got over it. Once a candidate, always a candidate. His reminiscences about men who wanted to be elected president are very interesting.

### Land by the Gallon.

In one of the many recurring rows over the Everglades, in Florida, Congressman Akin told a story about an Iowa man who had bought lands in the Everglades and went down to see them and then remarked with some earnestness, "I have bought land by the acre, I have bought land by the section, I have bought land by the foot, but I have never before bought land by the gallon."

### Not Influenced by Cannon.

If any one thinks that Minority Leader Mann is in the least influenced by Uncle Joe Cannon he ought to try it on. There was a bill before the house in which a large number of men were interested. It was certain that Mann would oppose it because it related to something for the benefit of the army or navy.

So Uncle Joe was drafted and sent to Mann with a request that he keep his hands off. When the bill was reached Mann was there and took charge of the opposition and did his utmost to defeat it. After quite a fight the bill was passed with only five votes against it.

### Fish of Different Kinds.

The house was considering a bill providing for some kind of an international commission which was to do wonders in the way of restoring the depleted fisheries. Chairman Sulzer of the foreign affairs committee had charge of the bill, and there was a disposition to have a little fun at his expense.

"It seems to me that the important thing," remarked Slayden of Texas, "is whether this commission is going to propose a plan by which we can persuade those fish to return to the shores of America."

"There is no doubt about that," said Flood of Virginia, the man whom Sulzer crowded out of the chairmanship. "We are going to devise a plan by which that can be done."

"If they do not come back we must provide schools for their instruction and persuade them to return," said Slayden.

"Is it not a fact," asked Rucker of Colorado, "that the principality of Monte Carlo is one of the nations participating in this commission?"

"No," responded Sulzer, with emphatic seriousness.

"The gentleman knows," continued Rucker, "that the prince of Monte Carlo has been for years engaged in the very laudable project and endeavor of discovering the secrets of the deep."

"Catching suckers," explained Mann of Illinois.

"This is a serious matter," was the earnest comment of Sulzer when the laughter subsided.

### Senate In Lent.

These are Lenten days for the senate. Senator Heyburn has taken a month off, owing to ill health. The absence of the Idaho senator makes us realize that the senate is really observing Lent.

# RIVAL BOOMS CREATE TUMULT

## Washington Filled With Clamor and Shouting.

## HOTTEST CAMPAIGN IN YEARS

**Headquarters of Various Presidential Candidates—Advent of Roosevelt Increases the Turmoil — Calendar Wednesday to Stay—Breaking Hoke Smith to Harness.**

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, March 15.—[Special.]—"Going at each other hammer and tongs" is an old expression, yet it fits the present situation in regard to the numerous political headquarters which have been located in Washington and where "the political pot is boiling," where "politics is seething," and, in fact, where everything is just as hot and as much stirred up as all these old expressions imply.

For a time the riot was confined to the Democratic party and was started by the Wilson-Watterson-Harvey row. Since that time there have been some very hot words passed by Champ Clark and the Wilson managers, not to say "onside kicks" by Bryan and others from a distance.

But the establishment of Taft and Roosevelt headquarters in Washington started things moving in the Republican camp. For months the La Follette headquarters had been running along—overtime, in fact—turning out much literature and making considerable noise, but the advent of Roosevelt's "hat in the ring" made the Taft men open headquarters, which was quickly followed by the Roosevelt men.

And now everything is going at high tension, with steam escaping from the safety valves of every political engine. It indicates that 1912 is going to be anything but a tame political year.

### Passing Legislation.

While there are a great many men in the house—mostly the leaders—who complain about the amended rules providing for calendar Wednesday and unanimous consent without application to the speaker, it is a fact that much useful legislation is passed on these days. It is true that appropriation bills are delayed, but without the days so set apart much legislation could never be considered. No matter which party wins, these amended rules have come to stay.

### Too Big a Bet.

Speaking of the last tariff bill which came out of the ways and means committee, wiping out $53,000,000 of revenue and providing for an income tax, John Sharp Williams, who has given a great deal of attention to tariff matters, remarked, "I'm something of a sport, but I am not willing to bet $50,000,000 that the supreme court will reverse itself on the income tax proposition."

That remark looks as if Williams, always in favor of the reduction of the tariff, is not going to support this particular bill.

### Hoke's Realization.

Hoke Smith has been a cabinet officer and twice governor of Georgia, and he does not always relish the patronizing of the "elder statesmen" of the senate.

"After the senator has been here awhile longer he will learn," etc., remarked Senator Gallinger, who is almost the dean of the senate.

"I realize that there is a great deal for me to learn after I have been here awhile longer," replied Hoke Smith.

### Matter of Concern.

The disagreeable weather along about the 4th of March gave the friends of the movement to change the date of inauguration an opportunity to ride their hobby. Among them was J. Hampton Moore of Phialdelphia, who took the floor in the house to say that it was very apparent that the weather conditions should cause a change.

"Does not the gentleman think," asked Fitzgerald of New York, "that as a Republican he is unduly concerned about the character of the weather in Washington a year hence?"

Moore denied it and said that if the honored speaker, then in the chair, "is to be promoted from his present position to the presidency his health and life should be preserved a year hence, when he will be inaugurated."

### Atlases In the House.

Every person who has been at school recalls the picture in the geography of Atlas bearing on his shoulders the earth, hence the following: "The trouble with the house," remarked Congressman Rucker of Colorado, "is that we have too many Atlases. They are constantly in fear that something may happen and the earth which they are bearing upon their shoulders will tip over and slide off with a tremendous crash. They are awful serious about this, as we can see from day to day."

### It Sometimes Gets Serious.

They do more or less joking around the executive offices these days as to what will happen to the earnest Taft men who are there. "You will get canned," or "You won't be allowed to stay around here" and "There will be a new deal when Teddy comes back" and such remarks are often heard. But they get real serious occasionally because some of those men believe that T. R. cannot be headed when he goes out for anything.

## TERSE CALIFORNIA NEWS

Farmers are now content, owing to the fall of rain and snow, and crop prospects were never better.

Founder's day, which is also the birthday of the late Senator Leland Stanford, was observed at Stanford University March 9.

The land show beautiful, typifying the advance made in the horticultural, agricultural and commercial welfare of Southern California, has opened at Fiesta Park, Los Angeles, with a great gathering of people.

Motocyclists are out after the Southern Pacific's scalp again. The company has established a rate of 10 cents for every motocycle carried between Oakland and San Francisco, even when in charge of its owner.

The cantaloupe crop of the Imperial valley will break all records. The yield of melons is expected to be 50,000,000 and it is estimated that 2600 cars will be required to transport the crop to the market centers.

According to information given out by the Stockton Chamber of Commerce, the potato growers of San Joaquin county may soon combine and erect a factory for the manufacture of potato flakes, a by-product now being used extensively for feeding cattle and swine.

Damage estimated at $25,000 was done in Ventura by a cloudburst. The stores on the principal street were flooded, the thoroughares were filled with water and the storm sewers, which cost $15,000, were torn up. The railroad line between Ventura and Nordhoff was washed out in two places.

Mercilessly pounded by the most terrific southeaster that has struck that section of the coast in many years, the oil steamer Rosecrans was driven on the rocks at Alcatraz, half a mile south of Gaviota. As a result two lives were lost and the steamer is so badly damaged that there is no hope of saving her.

Zollie Clements, confessed murderer of five men, has been taken to Stockton from Sacramento and lodged in the County Jail. Much secrecy marked the transfer of the prisoner. Clements was very weak and came near fainting on the car. He complained considerably of his wounded arm, but talked freely with the officers. He will be tried in April for the murder of William H. Newman.

J. A. Angle and H. C. Bell were candidates for the honor of keeping the town records in Willows. They went to the expense of filing their nomination petitions, and to the trouble of passing out cigars and asking their friends to vote for them. Then Miss Ella Collins announced her desire to serve the city in a like capacity. Attorney Bell immediately made way for her. So did Angle. Both withdrew their petitions.

A flood rising almost instantly after a cloudburst in the Bear Creek valley, north of San Bernardino range, swept the family and belongings of Kenneth Broome down a gorge. All their livestock was drowned, but Broome, his wife and an infant child escaped. The wall of water, sweeping down the mountain slope, demolished the cabin of the Broomes. The baby was dashed from its mother's arms, but she managed to grasp it again, and catching some of the wreckage from the house, kept afloat with it until the sudden flood subsided, leaving them stranded at the mouth of the gorge.

Mrs. Ernestine Shipman, wife of L. L. Shipman, importer of jewelry and bric-a-brac in San Francisco, declares that she is prepared to appear before the United States immigration inspector and give testimony to show that her husband had brought Miss Bertha L. Anyos, a pretty Hungarian girl, to this country and had lived with the young woman as man and wife. Mrs. Shipman is the mother of two beautiful girls, Paula and Irma, aged respectively 17 and 15 years, and she asserts that after living for almost a score of years with Shipman he has now deserted her for a younger and prettier woman.

For the first time since the rendering of a Supreme Court decision two years ago making retroactive the deportation laws, several persons were sent out of San Francisco who have resided in the country for longer than the three-year limit governing the persons of other callings. Hereafter it is said that it will be no novelty for persons who are making their living through the social evil to face deportation, if aliens, no matter what the length of their residence in the United States. The ruling not only applies to women living a life of shame, but also to those who work in such establishments as housekeepers and cooks, and those who live from the earnings of these women.

Frank Anderes of San Francisco, who was slightly bitten by a pet dog about four weeks ago, is dead at the German Hospital under conditions that indicate death may have resulted from rabies or hydrophobia. Mayor Rolph, as chief officer of the city, interested himself in the case, and at his request a guinea pig and a rabbit were inoculated with the blood from Anderes' body, but it will require fully two weeks for the disease to develop, if at all. Anderes' brain was removed by the autopsy surgeons and a portion of it was taken to Berkeley, where a microscopical examination was made, revealing the presence of the negri germ, which is only found in bodies infected with hydrophobia.

# TIMELY HINTS FOR FARMERS

### Tankage as a Hog Food.

Tankage is one of the best known materials for balancing up a ration for hogs and for preventing the depraved appetite which is the cause of pig eating. It is a very concentrated feed and should find a place on every farm where hogs are kept. We still have inquiries, however, from farmers who have never used it, as well as positive statements in regard to the possibility of hog cholera and other diseases being transmitted and disseminated through the tankage, says the Kansas Farmer. Let us say again that there is no possibility of hog cholera or any other disease being transmitted in the tankage itself unless, of course, the tankage should have become contaminated after leaving the packing house. Tankage is composed of a refuse of packing house animals and even of the bodies of those which may have died of disease, but this material is so thoroughly cooked under heavy steam pressure that there is absolutely no chance of any germs remaining alive in it.

#### Ensilage For Sheep.

Years ago shepherds used to object very strenuously to the use of silage for their flocks, asserting that it caused colic, scours and other intestinal disturbances of one sort and another. No doubt it did, for the the silage of early days was an extremely watery and acid product, being made, as it was, from immature corn. Since silage making methods have improved and silage has become a dried, sweeter product one practically never hears a complaint registered against it for sheep feeding purposes. Feeders all over the country are using it, and using it extensively. Silage intended to be used for sheep should be cut up extremely fine, as they will not eat coarse feed.

#### Building Up the Soil.

Any soil which has once been rich can be made rich again, and soils which have never been rich can be improved. Depletion of the soil comes through the destruction of organic matter by cultivation or otherwise, and this can be restored by the use of barnyard manure or by plowing under green crops like cowpeas, soybeans or alfalfa. Everything grown upon the land that is not of value for food should be returned to the soil for its enrichment.

# TREATMENT FOR CALF SCOURS

### Cleanliness and Light Aid In Keeping Stock Well.

A lot of calves will be coming into the world now soon and the dairy farmer who has had trouble with scours must look out. First, special care is taken to avoid scours by keeping the calves in clean, bright, well lighted and well ventilated quarters. They are fed regularly until four weeks old on two to six pounds of their mothers' milk three times daily. Care is taken to have the temperature of the milk as near that of freshly drawn milk as possible and always to have the calf pail scrupulously clean.

In spite of all precautions you will now and then have cases of scours. For the past two years such cases have been treated as follows: As soon as symptoms appear two to four tablespoonfuls of castor oil are mixed with one-half pint of milk and given to the calf. This is followed in four to six hours by one teaspoonful of a mixture of one part salol and two parts subnitrate of bismuth. It can also be given with one-half pint of new milk or the powder placed on the tongue and washed down by a small amount of milk.

The salol and subnitrate of bismuth can be secured from any druggist mixed in the proper proportions at the time of purchase and thus have the powder readily available for use at any time. As an additional precaution against contagious scours it is advised that the navel of the new born calf be wet with a 1 to 500 solution of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate). —Kansas Farmer.

#### Cows and Hens.

A good cow will make more money than any other farm animal, and the money so realized does the farmer more good than that realized from any other animal. Cream sells for cash. The cow eats today and tomorrow her milk, cream or butter sells for money. The hen cashes her feed in the same way and she, as well as the cow, deserves the respect and good care of every farmer.

#### The Horse's Teeth.

Cutting the teeth in old animals is sometimes practiced with good results, but is not often necessary. It is, however, a wise policy to have a horse's teeth floated once in two years, thus enabling him better to grind his food.

#### The Important Scale.

Much is said about scales on the farm, but the most important scale is the one that hangs up behind the cows and is used after every milking.

# LONG CAREER OF ANNIE YEAMANS

### Actress Who Died Recently Had Been 66 Years on Stage.

### HAD PART IN MANY OLD SHOWS

**Started as a Circus Performer In Australia—Was With Harrigan and Hart For Twenty Years—In Augustin Daly's Companies.**

Mrs. Annie Yeamans, the actress, who died recently at the age of seventy-six, outlived her three contemporaries, "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, Mrs. John Drew and Mrs. Gilbert, and was the last of the women of her generation on the American stage.

Mrs. Annie Yeamans was born on the Isle of Man Nov. 19, 1835. Her maiden name was Annie Griffiths. Her father, himself for many years connected with the theatrical business in one way and another, moved to Australia when his daughter was a small child, and at the age of ten she made her first public appearance as Little Julia in "A Father's Daughter."

The child continued playing small parts and doing chorus and ballet work with her father's organization. The company presented all sorts of entertainments from farce to opera. "Ernani," "The Bohemian Girl" and "Maritana" were among the operas which the company offered and in which little Annie Griffiths appeared, dancing and singing in the chorus.

Rowe's circus, an American organization, was playing in Australia a bit later, and the girl was apprenticed to this circus. Here she learned to ride and to jump through paper hoops and to do the rest of the things expected of equestriennes. When she was eighteen years old she married Edward Yeamans, a clown with the circus.

#### Came to America In 1865.

After that Mrs. Yeamans and her husband appeared in circus in Java and Singapore and lived for a year in Hongkong. In 1865 they came to America, first appearing in California, then touring the middle west and some two years later reached New York.

Mrs. Yeamans' first appearance in New York was as a page in "Cendrillon," a spectacle which Mark Smith and Lewis Baker were running in opposition to "The Black Crook." She next was seen in "The Ticket of Leave Man," in which, as she herself expressed it a few years ago, she "played about every part from Sam Willoughby to the old grandmother." "Griffith Gaunt" was produced by Augustin Daly at the New York theater not long afterward, and he engaged Mrs. Yeamans to do a jig in the fair scene. After that she returned to the circus, but her husband died about a year after they had reached New York, and Mrs. Yeamans left circus life for good.

After her husband's death Mrs. Yeamans spent two years with Mrs. F. B. Conway's stock company in Brooklyn. Her next engagement was with G. L. Fox's "Humpty Dumpty," in which her daughter Jennie also appeared. Augustin Daly then secured her for his company playing "Round the Clock" at the Grand Opera House, New York.

#### Joined Harrigan and Hart.

From the Daly company Mrs. Yeamans joined the forces of Harrigan and Hart. She already had established herself as a portrayer of Irish American roles, and she continued these impersonations at Hart's Theatre Comique. These days Mrs. Yeamans has characterized as the best in her career. She began her connection with Harrigan and Hart in 1877 and was with the company for nearly twenty years. Among the roles given to Mrs. Yeamans in the Harrigan and Hart farces were Mrs. Mulligan in "The Mulligan Guards," Minnehaha in "The Leather Patch," Cordelia in "Cordelia's Aspirations" and Mary Ann Dooley in "Reilly and the Four Hundred."

In the years in which she devoted herself mainly to the Harrigan and Hart shows she also appeared in a few productions by other managers, notably in Palmer's production of "The Lights o' London" in 1882, in "Money Mad" and in "The Great Unknown." Following the Harrigan and Hart days she appeared in a large number of different plays under different managements. There was "The Great Diamond Robbery," "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Why Smith Left Home," in which she played the cook.

### FIGHT WITH SNAKES.

**Cowboy Found Nearly Dead From Bites In Abandoned Well.**

Fifteen hours' battling with a dozen or more snakes forty feet below ground in an abandoned well was the racking experience of Charles Welbourne, a cowboy, residing in Valverde county, Tex.

When rescued, after a night in the well, Welbourne had lost his reason, and his arms and legs were literally covered with bites from the snakes.

Eight dead snakes, measuring in length from two to four feet, were taken out.

#### Opposes Use of Toothbrush.

"If I had my way I'd make it a penal offense for any mother to put a toothbrush in the mouth of a child," declared Representative Cyrus Sulloway of New Hampshire at a hearing on a bill to regulate dentistry.

# IN THE REALM OF FASHION

### An Advance Model.

One of the new foulards in old blue with figures in a darker shade would look exceedingly pretty in this style.

The upper portion of the blouse is of ecru net over blue chiffon and the

BLUE FOULARD GOWN.

sleeves and skirt are finished at the edge with a deep plaiting of the darker shade of blue in satin.

Satin is used for the slender girdle which fastens at the left front under an old gold buckle.

#### Rope Trimming.

Cord of the thickness of a ship's rope—nearly—is employed in Paris as a trimming. A leading Parisian actress introduced the fashion when she appeared on the stage with what looked like "a young ship's hawser" lying in three lines across the skirt of her gown. Beginning at a point on the left side of the waist marked by a knot and ends of the cords, they passed slantingly in parallel lines almost to the bottom of the skirt. Of a different color from the gown's material, they stood out in bold relief against it and looked really well.

# THE PEPLUM BLOUSE WILL BE POPULAR

### Fashion Designers Are Pushing This New Style of Waist.

The peplum blouse has found much favor with designers and is now blossoming forth in new spring materials. It is shown from the simple affair for tailor mades to the costly creations of chiffon and lace intended to accompany the elaborate afternoon costume, the part of the blouse falling below the girdle varying greatly in size, shape and importance.

The peplum is always comparatively short, but it differs radically from the tiny frill below a very high waisted girdle, which was the first style in this sort of thing in bodices.

Frequently the peplum is merely a rounded or pointed tab in front, appearing not at all on the sides and in the back. Or it is in evidence both in the front and in the back, but not on the sides.

In some cases a wide panel or entire front of lace or embroidered net is continued below the waist to form a tab reaching quite across the front of the skirt.

Arrangements of this kind are best carried out in the transparent stuffs, although the French designers have sent over silk blouses handsomely embroidered and with the peplum tab of the embroidered silk continuing the design of an embroidered front.

A flat fichu collar of lace girdled at the normal waist line or a little above and so disposed as to form a single point below the waist line is used on some of the imported frocks. The same idea has been developed by the blouse designers. Handsomely embroidered fine net, however, is a great favorite with these designers for the dressy type of peplum blouse and the plainer net for tailored blouse purposes.

#### Novel Revers.

For tailor made dresses some of the jackets are cut without revers or with the tiniest of revers. Sometimes with the little revers there is a third revers hanging from underneath, very soft and made to lie in something of a plait. This effect is good and means a change from the "cut and dried" revers we've been seeing so long.

The white pique revers being used now are only a repetition of last fall's styles, except revers that were of lainage or velvet or satin, but always white.

#### New Neckwear.

Novelties in neckwear show many new forms of cravat-like bows, together with flatly plaited plastrons. These plastrons are a newer form than the jabot frills which have been so popular and which, though still in considerable use, are now no longer a novelty.

# ROUND THE GLOBE

In London and its suburbs there are 12,000 dairies.

It costs Germany $390,000 a year for the upkeep of her spies in France.

The province where the Spanish onion is grown most abundantly is Valencia.

In Russia last year 2,252 religious books were published, the editions aggregating 3,692,390.

Fifty years have elapsed since the first postoffice savings bank was instituted in England by Mr. Gladstone.

The gyroscope applied to a camera for taking moving pictures does away with the necessity for using a tripod.

On an average the Scotch are the tallest men in Great Britain, the Irish next, the English third and the Welsh last.

A study of the statistics of suicide in 100 American cities discloses a gradual reduction in the last three years.

Crystals of sodium nitrate have been made in Paris so pure and perfectly formed that they can be used in optical instruments.

Having reduced begging to a science, an organized band of Jerusalem mendicants send out 50,000,000 piteous appeals for help a year.

Tests have shown that the air in the crowded sleeping quarters of modern warships is purer than in barracks or average residences ashore.

An electrically operated coin in the slot machine has been invented in Switzerland for cleaning the soles and sides of a person's shoes when entering a building.

Henry D. Baker, United States consul at Hobart, Tasmania, has sent to the Yale university museum a collection of birds and reptiles now nearly extinct in New Zealand.

In a test in an Indiana factory a pulley made of a cast iron hub and spokes and a laminated wood rim was made to withstand a speed exceeding five and a half miles a minute, rim travel.

Mrs. James Speyer, president of the New York Women's League For Animals, announces that $80,000 has been raised within the last few months for the establishment of an animal hospital in that city.

At one point near Lyons the Rhone at times when the snows melt in Switzerland runs through a defile that makes it the most powerful of European torrents. This wasted force it is now proposed to turn into electricity.

Farmers in Holland have been obliged to surround their fields with close wire fences as a protection against hares and rabbits, which, having been deprived by the drought of their usual food, have been attacking grain and other valuable vegetation.

One of Cecil Rhodes' pet projects, telegraphic communication by a continuous direct route between Cape of Good Hope and Cairo, has been abandoned by its organizers, the Transcontinental Telegraph company. This was the first of the all red route projects.

Owners of English vessels are making war on cockroaches. It has been found that these insects carry numerous parasites, and cases of beriberi have occurred at sea, where there was no contact with other cases, but cockroaches had been found in the rice which patients had eaten.

Instancing the fact that in the Boer war "it took 5,000 shots to hit a man," the celebrated rifle shot Ommundsen says: "In spite of improvements in the power, precision and rate of fire of modern weapons the percentage of hits was immeasurably greater a hundred years ago than it is today."

The number of illiterates in the British army at the last period for which figures are available was 1 per cent; France, 3.5 per cent; Austria, 22 per cent; Italy, 31 per cent, and Russia, 62 per cent. Recent statistics show the number of illiterate recruits in the French army to be 14,000.

The Russian army is trying the experiment of using dogs instead of men as sentries. The wolf dog of the Ural mountains is found most suitable for this duty. This animal does not bark at the presence of an intruder, but merely growls and incites the other dogs in the camp to do likewise.

Commodore Perry's flagship, the Niagara, that has lain at the bottom of the lake in the Erie (Pa.) harbor for twenty-five years, will be raised, made seaworthy and taken on a tour of the great lakes in 1913 as a feature of the Perry centennial celebration. The state of Pennsylvania will bear the expense.

In London the cost of a ticket to a moving picture show is from 4 to 61 cents. The length of a film required for an average performance lasting from one and a half to one and three-quarter hours approximates 4,500 feet. Important and popular events are often shown on the same day as their occurrence.

Mount Sinai hospital, New York city, has announced the completion of a fund of $50,000 for the relief of its graduate nurses, who, after twenty years of continuous service, are unable to care for themselves. In certain exceptional cases it is proposed to give relief to those who have served less than twenty years.

A fortune of $400,000 was left by a Sheffield workman, John Smith, who died recently at the age of seventy-seven after forty-five years of active work which had never brought him more than $600 a year. The foundation of his fortune was the sum of $1,000, painfully saved in pennies and invested in stock of his employer's concern, which rose to a value of $75,000 in fifteen years.

#### "Brother Jonathan."

The origin of the term "Brother Jonathan" as applied to the United States is as follows: When General Washington, after being appointed commander of the army of the Revolutionary war, went to Massachusetts to organize it he found a great want of ammunition and other means of defense and on one occasion it seemed that no means could be devised for the necessary safety.

Jonathan Trumbull, the elder, was the governor of the state of Connecticut, and the general, placing the greatest reliance on his excellency's judgment, remarked, "We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject." The general did so, and the governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army. Thenceforward when difficulties arose and the army was spread over the country it became a byphrase, "We must consult Brother Jonathan," and the name has now become a designation for the whole country as John Bull has for England. —C. C. Bombaugh, "Gleanings For the Curious."

#### First International Band Contest.

The earliest record of an international band contest is of one held in the year 1780 between the bands of Handel and Buononcini, a gifted Italian composer, who by his friends and admirers was declared to be infinitely superior to the German master. The king headed the partisans of the German and the Prince of Wales those of the Italian artist. The controversy has been perpetuated in the lines of Lord Byron, a popular poet of his day:

> Some say, compared to Buononcini
> That Mynheer Handel's but a ninny
> Others aver that he to Handel
> Is scarcely fit to hold a candle
> Strange all this difference should be
> 'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee

An international band contest on a much larger scale was held in connection with the Paris exhibition of 1867 in which selected bands from Austria, Bavaria, Baden, Belgium, France, Holland, Spain and Russia competed in the presence of 30,000 visitors. Russia took the first prize, closely followed by France and Austria.—London Standard

#### The Fly's Buzz In Music.

It was Mendelssohn who first put fairies into the orchestra, and that composer's incidental music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is surely the happiest accompaniment to Shakespeare's play. But there is more than the revels of fairies in Mendelssohn's work. There is the buzzing of a fly which one day in the summer of 1826 flew about Mendelssohn's head as he lay on the grass with a friend in the Schonhauser garden, Berlin, planning the overture. As the fly buzzed by Mendelssohn said "Hush!" and listened intently for a time. Afterward, when the overture was finished, the composer pointed to the modulation of the cellos from B minor to F sharp minor in the middle section and said, "There; that's the Schonhauser fly." That overture has become one of the world's musical classics, and Mendelssohn was a boy of eighteen when he wrote it.—London Chronicle.

#### Bulls In the House of Commons.

"The house of commons is a regular bull pen," said an Englishman. "I heard a Tory member say recently in praise of bishops: 'Bishops are not really stiff and starchy. There's a good heart beating below their gaiters.'

"An imperialist declared in a debate: 'No Ireland, no Wales, no Scotland; one only Britain. Such are the words the mouth of our sovereign has always had in its eye.'

"An Irish Unionist said of an Irish Nationalist, 'Shall this man come into this house with unblushing footsteps, with the cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and draw 5,000,000 acres out of our pockets?'

"An excited labor member once shouted, 'If this bill passes I see before the workingmen of England a future from which they have been for too many years kept out.'"

#### Tearful Statesmen.

There was a time when English statesmen wept upon small provocation. Pepys makes frequent reference to this weakness, while the story of the long parliament as written by D'Ewes gives the impression that the legislators of that day were singularly prone to tears. They wept on the slightest provocation, and sometimes their excessive grief was so noisy that proceedings had to be stayed until the lachrymose lawmakers could compose themselves.

#### Kept Her Word.

"Miss Tenspot always declared that she wouldn't marry an angel from heaven," announced Mrs. Gazzam, "and yet she is actually engaged to marry young Mr. Skidmore."

"That's all right," commented Mr. Gazzam. "No one who knows Skidmore will accuse him of being an angel from heaven."—London Answers.

#### The Height of Hopefulness.

He—After I am out of college, darling, I may have to wait a few months before I can make enough to support you. She—It is so hard to wait. He (bravely)—I know it. But of course you know the world doesn't know anything about me yet.—Exchange.

#### A Feline Delusion.

"Your cat made an awful noise in the back garden last night, and"—

"I'm awfully sorry, Mr. Houston, but since he ate the canary he thinks he can sing."—London Opinion.

#### Confidences.

Gwennie—Why did you refuse him if he is such a prudent man? Gertie—He said he thought if he got married he could save more money.—London Opinion.

# CITIES' SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT

### Municipal Ownership In European Countries.

### SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

**Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston Tells of His Personal Observations In Comparing Conditions Here and Abroad—Germany a Good Example.**

The most lasting impression that an American visitor carries away from a tour through the cities of northern Europe is the range of operation of the municipal governments, says Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston. It would seem that the ingenuity of men could hardly devise any measure for the enhancement of beauty, the stimulation of industry and the promotion of safety which has not been conceived and put into practice in some one of the great capitals of Germany, Austria or England.

First of all, the cities are laid out or remodeled upon a unified plan. The streets, public buildings, watercourses and parkways are all related to one another as if charted out in the mind of some great designer. When we enter into the life of the communities we find that all paths lead to one center. It is the city which controls the street railways, the electric lighting service, the gas plants and the docks, and this seems to the continental European and the Briton as natural as that our own municipalities should furnish the water supply.

We find municipal theaters, art galleries, music halls and public auditoriums, just as in America it is the custom for the city to provide libraries, parks, playgrounds and bathhouses. Municipal slaughter houses, bakeries, pawnshops, savings banks, labor bureaus, restaurants and beer gardens seem to us novelties and perhaps encroachments upon the proper sphere of private enterprise.

Municipal tenements represent an effort of the community to rid itself of the hovels which tend to accumulate misery and vice in all the large cities of the world. Municipal lodging houses put our best efforts in this direction to the blush. The schemes for old age pensions and insurance against accident, sickness and unemployment are familiar to all students of these problems and are further illustrations of the wide reaching activity of the governments abroad.

I do not see how this movement for the expansion of the sphere of government, which has already spread to the United States, can be checked. It is a direct result of the enormous growth of the German cities in the last forty years and an antidote, as it were, to the evils attendant upon the congestion of population in large centers. We in America exhibit a parallel development. More and more our young men tend to leave the farms and drift to the cities, which are also the gathering places of huge colonies of immigrants from Europe. The percentage of our population which lives in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants increases at every census. From a virgin land, abounding in fertile farms, open to settlers, we have become in the last fifty years a comparatively compact and concentrated nationality, and poverty, crime and disease walk hand in hand with wealth and affluence through the streets of our great capitals. Worse than this, disorder and social rebellion are beginning to rear their heads. We can no longer glide along the smooth path of complacency and must take thought, as the wise leaders of the German empire began to do more than a generation ago, to remove these evils, not by mere palliative measures, but by striking at their roots in the social conditions which breed them.

Whether we can copy all of the German municipal program is a question. The traditions of government in the great European empires, unlike ours, are paternalistic. There have been experiments here in the ownership of public utilities. Cleveland has had her municipal railways. New York owns the greater part of her water front. But in general the political conditions in this country make public ownership an ideal to be approached gradually and through a series of careful experiments.

In Germany a restricted suffrage prevails, and business and professional men hold the balance of power. Heads of departments are in most cases obliged to be experts, and even the mayors are trained for their work and serve for long terms.

We must reconcile ourselves at once to the acceptance of the truth that to a very great extent the success of the European cities is due to the exercise of a sort of police power reflected from the national government and harmonious with the ways of thought and traditional habits of the people, which could not be imported outright into America. There remains, however, a great deal that we can adopt. In the planning of streets, in the laws governing the construction and limitation of the height of buildings, in the methods of education, in the provisions for safety and health and in a thousand and one other ways the various cities of Europe teach us lessons which we should be not only willing but eager to learn.

## VETERAN STILL CHEWS "REBEL" TOBACCO.

**Allentown Man Has Some Captured During the War.**

Joseph S. Trumbauer, a war veteran of Allentown, Pa., still chews tobacco captured from the Confederates. The tobacco is of the old fashioned navy plug brand, and Trumbauer declares there is none like it.

Although he will be seventy-three years old on April 23, Trumbauer still has the life of many a man of forty. His walk is erect, his step vigorous and his talk brisk.

He started for the front in response to Lincoln's first call for troops as a member of the First Pennsylvania regiment. After his service in that regiment he enlisted in the Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania volunteers in 1862, remaining in that command until the close of the civil war.

While his regiment was part of General Sheridan's army Comrade Trumbauer was with a detail sent to guard property along the Manassas Gap railroad at Sharpsburg, Va.

In company with another young soldier he seized 200 pounds of rebel tobacco. What they could not carry along of this loot was securely hidden until he was mustered out of service, when the tobacco was shipped north.

Trumbauer still has about twenty pounds of the tobacco.

## INVENTIONS SHOW.

**Novel Exhibition Will Be Held In New York In April.**

A novel exposition, to be known as the inventions show, is to be held in New York in April. The show will continue for a whole week, and inventors of all degrees, from the highest standard to the veriest "bug," will exhibit. The purpose is stated as the enlightenment of the public.

Everything shown must be new and unique, and the result is expected to be the greatest exhibition of inventive genius ever gathered together.

Among the novelties scheduled for exhibition are an aeroplane sleigh, a device that locates oil and minerals and an apparatus for registering unspoken thought. The method used in extracting gold from sea water will be shown in public for the first time.

Tesla and Augustine will show their rival rotary steam engines, which generate hundreds of horsepower in machines the size of a coffeepot.

## TABOO ON "CIVIL WAR."

**President Taft Prefers Designation of War Between the States.**

That President Taft favors "the war between the states" instead of "the civil war" as part of an inscription of a soldiers' memorial at Yale is a fact brought out by the details of the plans of the Yale soldiers' memorial committee. The title "the civil war" will, however, probably be chosen by the committee.

The plan favored by the committee is a series of tablets with artistic adornments at the inner entrance of Memorial hall.

All military titles of the fallen Yale soldiers will be rejected, and only the full names and classes of the men who fell on both sides used. Deaths before the end of the year 1865 will limit the names on the tablets. The committee will report to the Yale corporation next June. In the war 115 Yale men died in the Union army and 49 in the Confederate army.

## UNION FOR COLLEGE MEN.

**Suggested as Means to Insure Good Wages For Graduates.**

The organization of all college graduates into unions, the prescribing of modes of employment, minimum compensation and the enforcement of demands by calling strikes was the solution offered recently by Professor Vladimir Karapetoff of Cornell university as a means of preventing the average salaries of college graduates from going down to the level of common workers, a condition which, he said, is confirmed by European experience.

Professor Karapetoff spoke at the annual banquet of the Cornell Association of Eastern New York. He said that new college graduates produce the same effect upon incomes as low grade immigrants from southern Europe produce upon the wages of the native workingman and that unionism is quite essential to protection.

## FOUR NATIONS CHALLENGE.

**England, France, Holland and Belgium to Send Aviators Here.**

Challenges have been received at the Aero Club of America from both the Aero clubs of Holland and England for the international aviation cup race to be held in this country next September. The entries closed with four foreign entries, the two others being France and Belgium. Each country will be represented by three contestants.

This is the first time that either Belgium or Holland has sent a challenge. Only France, England and the United States have been represented in the former contests.

**Stable In Solid Rock.**

To comply with the new state law requiring fireproof underground buildings the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company will have a mule stable hewn out of solid rock in its No. 4 slope at Audenried, Pa. The stable will be 150 feet long, 22 feet wide and 12 feet high, the only one of its kind in the anthracite field.

## EX-PRESIDENTS' VIEWS AS TO A THIRD TERM.

**Statements of Washington, Jefferson and Grant Recalled.**

General George Washington in his farewell address, which is looked upon as the foundation stone of the anti-third term rule, said:

"I beg you at the same time to do me the justice to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country and that in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest, no deficiency of respect for your past kindness, but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both. * * *

"Every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene patriotism does not forbid it."

Before the beginning of his second term in the White House President Jefferson on Jan. 6, 1804, said:

"General Washington set the example of voluntary retirement after eight years. I shall follow it, and a few more precedents will oppose the obstacle of habit to any one after awhile who shall endeavor to extend his term."

In reply to a resolution adopted by the Pennsylvania state convention in May, 1875, President Grant, who then was serving his second term, wrote to General Harry White, who presided over the convention, and in his letter he said:

"Now, for the third term, I do not want it, any more than I did the first."

## HARVARD MEN COMING EAST.

**Associated Clubs Meet This Year In New York City.**

For the first time in the sixteen years since its organization the Associated Harvard clubs will meet this year in New York. Previous meetings have been in western cities, except one year, when the big gathering was at Philadelphia.

The Harvard club of New York, which will be host this year, is making great preparations for the gathering, which will be held June 14 and 15, and the largest invasion of Harvard men the city has seen is expected. President Lowell will be guest of honor, and the functions include a formal dinner set for 2,000 persons on the 14th, a clambake and outdoor sports at some nearby shore resort the following day and an informal dinner that night.

## VICE ADMIRAL AUBRY DEAD.

**Italian Fleet Commander Since the Start of Italian-Turkish War.**

Vice Admiral Augusto Aubry, who was in command of the Italian attacking fleet since the beginning of the Italian-Turkish war, died recently.

Admiral Aubry won his way up in the navy of his country through bravery, merit and force of character. He was the youngest of the vice admirals, having been born in 1846, the son of a cobbler. Admiral Aubry fought against Austria in 1866 and saw service in African waters in 1889. He was twice undersecretary of the navy.

During the present war he commanded the war vessels at the bombardment of Tripoli, Tebruk and Bengazi.

## AVIATOR FINDS A BODY.

**Use of Hydroaeroplane In Search Proves Successful.**

A hydroaeroplane was successfully employed in a search which had lasted for eleven days for the body of Herbert P. Johnson, a naval architect, who was drowned in Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana.

After futile attempts at dragging sections of the lake and almost constant searching by owners of many launches and motorboats Fred Bodell of Danville, Ill., a student at an aviation school here, discovered Johnson's body after circling the lake in a hydroaeroplane several times.

The body was found floating several miles out on the lake.

## HUGHES JR. HEADS TAFT CLUB

**Justice's Son Unanimously Elected at Harvard Union Meeting.**

Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., son of Justice Hughes and a member of the Harvard Law school, was unanimously elected president of the newly formed William Howard Taft club of Harvard.

The other officers of the club are Vice President Horace J. Smith of Denver and Secretary-Treasurer Samuel M. Rinaker of Beatrice, Neb.

This is the third political club organized in the university in the interests of presidential candidates. La Follette and Wilson clubs were organized some time ago.

**Reward For Military Inventor.**

Major George C. Squiers of the signal corps of the army has been selected for appointment as military attache at the court of St. James. This preferment is intended as a mark of honor for Major Squiers for his inventions in telephony, the principle of which is that of multiplex telephoning on one wire.

# POSSIBILITY OF A COAL STRIKE CAUSES GREAT APPREHENSION

**Present Situation the Most Serious In the Industry In This Country.**

**What a Strike Would Mean. Demands of the Miners. Trouble of 1902 Recalled.**

WHILE England has on its hands a gigantic strike of coal miners, in which more than 1,000,000 men are idle, the United States faces the most serious situation in the coal industry that it has yet had to consider. Although it is by no means certain that a great strike will take place in any one of the coal fields in this country, the danger is sufficiently great to cause apprehension on the part of the operators and workers alike.

Just how serious a strike in any field would be can be seen easily enough from a simple statement of the number of men involved. A call from the labor leaders for the anthracite miners to walk out would in the event of a protracted strike bring out from 150,000 to 175,000. A general strike in the bituminous fields might even take 300,000 men out of the mines in several states.

### In the Anthracite Field.

The consequences of a protracted strike in the anthracite field are tremendous and come home immediately—sometimes tragically—to the poor and to the rich. Coal at $6.50 a ton and more—perhaps $10 a ton if bought in small quantities and from unscrupulous retailers—is problem enough for the man of small wages and large family, but coal at $15 and $20 a ton and hard to get is apt to mean suffering and loss of life.

Other results of a walkout which lasts for a long time are the great losses to other industries, affecting as it does the volume of business in a half dozen different businesses. Official estimates of the losses to the miners in wages between May 12, 1902, to Oct. 23 of the same year place the figure at $25,000,000. The decrease in receipts of the coal companies indicated a loss to them of $46,100,000. Because of the decrease in shipments from the mines the railroads lost some $28,000,000 gross in freight revenues. The sum of $2,000,000 was expended by the miners' union in relief work among the strikers.

In case a strike appears to be imminent following the conference of the mine workers' and operators' representatives the immediate steps to be taken will be added efforts by the companies for the further storing of coal before April 1 and perhaps the erection of stockades around the collieries. The state of Pennsylvania will see to it that the present troop districts for the assignment of the Pennsylvania mounted constabulary will be rearranged into smaller patrols for the better protection of life and property. The mine workers for their part will commence the collection of a strike fund, or rather the augmentation of the fund already in hand, and will work desperately to strengthen their organization in the anthracite fields in preparation for the struggle.

To understand the present status of affairs it is necessary to review briefly the history of the anthracite field since the strike of 1902.

The immediate issue is whether the award of the anthracite strike commission appointed by President Roosevelt to settle the long strike of ten years ago is to be continued for another three year period. Twice since the first award the agreement has come up between the operators and the miners, in 1906 and again in 1909. The agreement was extended, although there was a suspension of work for a period of several weeks in 1906. In 1900 the Anthracite Miners' union receded from its position and abandoned its demands upon the operators. Now the agreement comes up again after three years.

### Strike Commission of 1902.

Appointment of the anthracite coal strike commission was made by President Roosevelt after the labor troubles in the anthracite fields had gone from bad to worse, the state of Pennsylvania had 10,000 militia in the field and violence and disorder were frequent. The members of the commission were Judge George Grey, chairman; Brigadier General John M. Wilson, E. W. Parker, E. E. Clark, Thomas A. Watkins, Colonel Carroll D. Wright and Bishop John L. Spalding.

Demands made upon the operaters by the miners put before the board were four in number—(1) an advance of 20 per cent upon the prices paid in 1901 to employees performing contract or piece work, (2) a reduction of 20 per cent in hours of labor without any reduction in wages for all employees working by the hour, day or week, (3) the payment of contract miners by weight and (4) agreement between the companies and the United Mine Workers of America.

Investigation carried on by the commission covered four months' time, and examination was made of all the factors entering into the labor situation in the anthracite coal industry. The award on the first demand was a 10 per cent advance in wages, on the second a 10 per cent reduction in the hours of labor; the third demand of the miners was refused and the fourth was virtually refused. In saying that it would not order an agreement between the operators and the United Mine Workers of America the commission remarked that "the present constitution of the United Mine Workers of America does not present the most inviting inducements to the operators to enter into contractual relations with it."

### Results of Sliding Wage Scale.

A board of conciliation was created, consisting of three representatives of the miners and three of the operators, to continue as long as the commission's award was in force—three years—and to settle all grievances presented by either side. Any case that could not be decided by the board, it was provided, was to be referred to an umpire appointed by a United States circuit court judge. Among the minor rulings was one which figures in this year's demands—namely, the right of the miners in any colliery to employ a check weighman or check docking boss to make sure that the weighing of coal at the pit mouth was fairly done.

An important decree of the commission was the establishment of the sliding scale. The operators in subsequent disputes have based much of their contentions upon this instrument of adjustment of wages. Under its provisions mine workers receive part of the benefits of advances in coal prices above a certain point. The minimum wage rate was fixed so that a fall in coal prices could not affect the workers' earnings. The sliding scale provides that for every 5 cents increase above $4.50 a ton in the prices of domestic sizes of anthracite at tidewater the earnings of all classes of mine workers shall be increased 1 per cent. An advance to $4.75 a ton, for instance, would mean a general increase of 5 per cent in the wages.

In 1906, about two months before the award of the strike commission was to expire, John Mitchell, representing the mine workers, sent to George F. Baer, representing the operators, a proposition for a new agreement. One demand was that the award should be for a period of one year only. Other demands were for the same increases asked for in 1902 and for the abolition of the conciliation board. After a "suspension" in the anthracite fields for several weeks the proposition of the operators to continue the award of the strike commission for three years more was agreed upon, and the miners returned to work. In 1909 there were rumors of a strike and of a refusal on the part of the mine workers to enter into the agreement for another period of three years, but an amicable settlement was reached and signed in Philadelphia on April 29, 1909. The covenant there fixed upon is the agreement under which work is now being carried on and reads:

First.—The rates which shall be paid for new work shall not be less than the rates paid under the strike commission's award for old work of a similar kind or character.

Second.—The arrangement and decisions of the conciliation board permitting the collection of dues on company property and the posting of notices thereon shall continue.

Third.—An employee discharged for being a member of a union shall have a right to appeal his case to the conciliation board for final adjustment.

Fourth.—Any dispute arising at a colliery under the terms of this agreement must first be taken up with the mine foreman and superintendent by the employee or committee of employees directly interested before it can be taken up with the conciliation board for final adjustment.

The employees shall issue pay statements designating the name of the company, the name of employee, the colliery where employed, the half month, the amount of wages and the class of work performed.

### The New Demands.

This continued the old rates and the sliding scale. All agreements, it must be clearly remembered, are entered into by representatives of the mine workers of three districts, Nos. 1, 7 and 9, and not by the United Mine Workers as an organization. Now, after three years the miners present their new demands and assert that the rejection of them will mean a strike of all the anthracite mine workers, beginning April 1. Power is given to the joint scale committee, which is to confer with the operators, to call for a suspension of work in the event of the demands being refused.

The demands, nine in number, are all important. They are:

That the next contract be for a period of one year, commencing April 1, 1912, and ending March 31, 1913.

A work day of not more than eight hours for all inside and outside day labor with no reduction in wages.

Recognition of the United Mine Workers of Districts 1, 7 and 9 as a party to negotiate a wage contract and the right to provide a method for the collection of revenue for the organization.

A more convenient and uniform system of adjusting local grievances within a reasonable time limit.

An advance of 20 per cent on the rates of wages for all employees over and above the rates awarded in 1903.

A minimum rate of $3.50 per day for miners and $2.75 for laborers for consideration work.

That the system whereby a contract miner has more than one working place or employs more than two laborers shall be abolished.

That the rights of the check weighman and check docking bosses shall be recognized and that they shall not be interfered with in the proper performance of their work.

That all coal shall be mined and paid for by the ton of 2,240 pounds wherever practicable.

## RAPS TESTS ON GUINEA PIGS

**Dr. Doyen Asserts They Do Not Advance Science's Cause.**

## FRENCH SURGEON'S VIEWS.

**He Declares That the Effect of Serums on the Little Animals Does Not Prove Results In the Case of Human Beings—His Experiences.**

Dr. Doyen, the noted French surgeon, has caused surprise by taking the stand that the yearly slaughter in the laboratories of thousands of guinea pigs, rabbits, cats, mice and dogs produces practically no advance in the science of treating human disease. His statement was caused by the present lack of guinea pigs, about which the Parisian scientists have been complaining. Some departments of the Pasteur institute are almost at a standstill because they cannot get animals for experimental purposes.

Dr. Doyen has discovered many healing serums and antitoxins and is not influenced by antivivisection opinions. His position, he says, is based entirely on the belief that the way diseases act on the lower animals is no certain criterion as to how they will affect man.

**Opposes Use of Pigs.**

"Guinea pigs!" he exclaimed when approached on the subject. "Why, their scarcity does not bother me at all. I haven't the slightest use for them in researches. I consider it a grave error to study human therapeutics through little animals. The tuberculosis of guinea pigs is no more that of man than is the cancer in mice the same as cancer in a human being.

"It is just because such masses of animals are killed uselessly in the laboratories that therapeutic researches of late have been sterile. I, like the others, have made hecatombs of guinea pigs and have ascertained positively that the results in animals are inapplicable to man.

"For example, I can inject twenty doses of atropine into a guinea pig, but the same amount would kill a man.

**Studies the Patient.**

"My discoveries in cancer were made purely because my laboratory was connected directly with the operating room. I always try my antitoxins on myself. Diseases must be studied under natural conditions so that their natural evolution can be followed. This was Pasteur's theory, and conformably thereto it was on man that I studied and discovered a treatment for pneumonia, grip, erysipelas infection, measles and spinal meningitis. I applied the method to a certain number of superior animals and hence was enabled to cure numerous maladies of dogs and horses.

"Let fewer guinea pigs be immolated. The sterility of laboratory researches since the discovery of serotherapy by Behring and Roux shows that we are on the wrong track."

## ILLINOIS RAILROADS "DRY."

**Eleven Cease Sale of Liquor on Trains Running In State.**

Eleven railroads operating in Illinois have ceased the sale of liquor on dining and buffet cars or any other part of their trains.

The roads voluntarily took this action because of the question as to whether they had the right to sell liquor in certain territory.

The roads are the Monon, Wabash, Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Chicago Great Western, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

The railroad officials explained that while the law permitted the sale of liquor while the trains were in motion they passed through much local option territory, and there was doubt as to the propriety of selling intoxicating drinks in this territory.

## CLOWN TO BECOME PREACHER

**Circus Performer Is Turned to Ministry by Mistake of Methodist Elder.**

After making thousands of persons laugh in the ten years he has been a clown with one of the big circuses, Raleigh J. Wilson of Lincoln, Neb., has resigned to devote his time to the saving of souls.

Wilson got his start toward the ministry in an odd way. Last summer in Minnesota he took a walk and entered out of curiosity a church on the outskirts of the town. He was greeted by one of the Methodist elders and introduced as "Brother Pope."

He thought it was a good joke and decided to go through with it. He was called on to speak, and after he had concluded, he says, the church members complimented him on his sermon.

**Mr. Wilson Makes Cabinet Record.**

James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, on March 4 made a record for continuous cabinet service. He now has served fifteen years. The longest previous term of any cabinet officer was credited to Albert Gallatin, who was secretary of the treasury from 1801 to 1813. Mr. Wilson was first appointed by President McKinley in 1897 and successively by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

## SELECT CULLINGS

### Age of the Earth.

Professor Frank Allen of Manitoba university in a lecture on "The Age of the Earth" said that radium had upset all the theories on this subject. "Lord Kelvin," he added, "who computed that the earth was 20,000,000 years old, declared that unless some new way of producing heat in the earth's surface could be found his calculations were correct. Such a new way has actually been discovered in radium, which has the power of giving out heat without diminishing in weight. One pound of radium would keep a house warm for 2,000 years. Radium is scattered throughout the earth's surface, and therefore Lord Kelvin's calculations are worthless. Radium gives off helium, and helium is scattered throughout the earth's crust. The amount of helium given off by an actual piece of rock could easily be measured. By comparing the amount of radium and of helium in a piece of rock it would be possible to form an estimate of the earth's age, and if this were done it would be found that the earth is over 1,500,000,000 years old."

**A German Election Story.**

According to a Paris contemporary, Dr. Schifferer, a National Liberal candidate for the reichstag, in the course of his recent campaign overtook in his motorcar a herd of bullocks. The doctor drew up at the side of the road, whereupon the beasts all stopped. Then one of the animals turned and, facing the motor, put out his tongue. Dr. Schifferer, who is known for his attacks against the Agrarian league, was furious. He surmised that this was an act of his political opponents, who had trained the animal to put out his tongue in this way in derision. The drover, however, was able to pacify the irate doctor. The beasts had been sent to market and were returning unsold. To meet the requirements of the department of agriculture they had been examined four times during the day by official veterinary surgeons. Seeing the motor stop, the bullock thought the doctor was a veterinary and automatically put out his tongue for inspection.

**America and the Nobel Prize.**

The Nobel roll of honor affords a unique opportunity to see which nations are doing the most for civilization as indicated by the sixty-five individuals who since 1901 have received this award. Germany has been so honored sixteen times and stands at the head in all five departments except peace. France stands second with ten Nobel prize men, followed by England with seven and Holland with five. Then come Russia, Italy, Switzerland and Sweden with four each, and Denmark, Spain, Belgium, Austria and the United States with two each, and Norway with one.

It is humiliating to American pride to be put in the lowest rank with countries as small as Denmark or as backward as Spain. The justice of the awards we do not question. The trouble goes farther back than that. We have not achieved, and we have not deserved.

But why haven't we?—World's Work.

**New York's Japanese Club.**

The Nippon club in New York is a Japanese club all the way through, and it is also a New York club of the highest type. Its president is Dr. Jokichi Takamine, one of the most distinguished chemists in the world and the discoverer of adrenalin, which made bloodless surgery possible. Since it has been in existence the Nippon club has entertained at one time or another all the distinguished Japanese who have visited New York from Admiral Count Togo Heihachiro down. The club is planned and carried on in the best style of American clubs.

**Our Panama Treaty.**

By the terms of the treaty with Panama of Feb. 26, 1904, the United States guarantees and is to maintain the independence of the republic of Panama. The canal is to be neutral. The purchase price of the property of the canal company was $40,000,000, and the sum of $10,000,000 was paid to the republic of Panama. In addition Panama is to receive an annual payment of $250,000 in gold during the life of the treaty, beginning nine years after the date of the ratification.—New York American.

**An Irishman In Germany.**

An Irishman in Germany in three seasons has earned nearly half a million dollars on the turf. That is what James H. McCormick, the noted trainer of Sheepshead Bay, has accomplished. In 1909 his horses won $140,000, in 1910 $125,000, and last year he capped the climax of his endeavors to capture the German money by finishing second to Emperor William's leading winning stable with $160,000 to his credit. He has fifty-six horses in training for this season and will follow up his success.

**Platinum.**

The national jewelers' board of trade has started a movement to obtain legislative action for the proper marking of platinum, to distinguish the pure from alloyed metal. The jewelers want some law enacted such as now covers gold and silver. With the absence of any regulation and the increased use of platinum some unscrupulous dealers have sold alloys for the real metal. To prevent this fraud a nation wide crusade has been started for the protection of buyers of platinum.

## Tropico Interburan Sentinel

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N. C. BURCH, Editor and Proprietor
O. E. BURCH, Business Manager

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TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1912

Col. Roosevelt's plan is not to recall the bad judge, but to recall his bad decisions.

J. P. Morgan, with all his vaunted cuteness at financiering and power in the money market, isn't a patchin' as a financier to the man who is raising a large family on $9.00 a week.

The Supreme Court of the United States refuses to declare the initiative and referendum unconstitutional. They have therefore come to stay, as the rule of reason does not prevail against them nor the powers of darkness.

### A PROGRESSIVE'S PLATFORM
**From Roosevelt's Address.**

We progressives believe that human rights are superior over all other rights. * * * We stand for applying the constitution to the issues of today as Lincoln applied it to the issues of his day.

There should be a fixed governmental policy on combinations which shall clearly define and punish wrongdoing and shall give in advance full information to any man as to just what he can and cannot legally do. * * * We should respect the rights of honest business and should encourage it where its activities make for the common good.

It is often said that ours is a government of checks and balances. But this should only mean that these checks and balances obtain as among the several different kinds of representatives of the people—judicial, executive and legislative—to whom the people have delegated certain portions of their power. It does not mean that the people have parted with their power or cannot resume it.

Our fundamental purposes must be to secure genuine equality of opportunity. * * * We stand for the rights of property, but we stand even more for the rights of man.

I believe in the short ballot. I believe in providing for direct nominations by the people, including therein direct preferential primaries for the election of delegates to the national nominating conventions. I believe in the election of United States senators by direct vote.

I believe in the initiative and referendum, which should be used not to destroy representative government, but to correct it whenever it becomes misrepresentative.

### A CHINA FACTORY FOR TROPICO PROPOSED TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The pople of the City of Tropico and vicinity are offered a chance to have the factory of the Los Angeles China Manufacturing Company established in their midst—a chance that should by no manner of means be allowed to slip by, without full and fair consideration.

The location selected for the site for it is five acres of land off of West Park Avenue on the southwesterly side of the Southern Pacific right of way, offered by Mr. C. C. Chandler, the owner of it, at a very reasonable cost. This site has been selected not only as the most suitable, most accessible, and most desirable, but the only obtainable one anywhere in either Glendale or Tropico, because of residential restrictions elsewhere.

It is proposed that local capital be enlisted for the purchase of the site and the erection of the initial factory building, such capital to be raised by local subscription, the subscribers to it to own and hold the land and factory until such time as the Company shall have installed thereupon their manufacturing machinery, operated the plant, and demonstrated its practicability as a profit making establishment. When the owners and holders of the land and building are to convert the same into profit sharing stock which is to constitute half of the subscribed capital stock of the company, the members of the company as now organized to own the remaining half.

The promoters of the company who have visited Tropico and laid the matter before its Chamber of Commerce. H. H. Davenport, Frank E. Peters, Dr. O. Andrew, O. Conrad and others, for submission to our people are Theodore Dittell, manager and P. H. Berg, capitalist, of Los Angeles. Mr. Dittell is the practical man of the business and an expert in the art of making Chinaware.

The following extract from the Prospectus of the company is of general interest as an exhibit of the scope of the venture:

**General Information**—The business of manufacturing china and pottery is as old as the days when primative man began to group together in tribes—and through all these centuries it has been a lucrative business.

Modern methods of manufacture in Europe and America, however, have placed the business in a class with the most profitable industrial concerns.

But the American companies are all in the East. The vast Pacific Coast trade is supplied at a heavy freight expense and the product is manufactured at a great outlay of capital.

Conditions in Southern California today are ideal for the establishment of a china and pottery manufacturing plant, and the capital required is nominal while the profits are exceedingly large.

**The Materoal and Cost**—Of course, the first essential of success is proper material Kaolin, a pure white clay, also known as china-clay, has recently been discovered in this vicinity. This clay is the basis of all china. It combines the properties of placticity with those of being converted in a stone-like substance when fired. The cost of this (and other necessary raw materials) laid down at the large successful eastern factories is approximately $12.50 a ton. The cost laid down at our factory here is only $7.50 a ton on an average. This is a saving of $5.00 a ton.

The large deposits that are available for supplying the factory have all been tied up with contracts, practically prohibiting competition for years to come.

**Experiments and Tests**—A number of china articles have been manufactured from California raw material mentioned above, and the results are amazing. The finest grade of china is produced, and when subjected to five tests by R. O. Wrana, chemist for Smith, Emery & Co., responded perfectly. An affidavit concerning these tests appear on another page of the prospectus.

**Articles Manufactured**—The Los Angeles China Manufacturing Company proposes to manufacture not only the finer grades of chinaware, such as are now imported from Europe, but bathroom sets, mantle tiles, hotel and restaurant chinaware, electric porcelain, etc., very much cheaper, owing to the duties, freight, cheap material, fuel and climatic conditions.

**Demand**—The demand for all these articles on the rapidly growing Pacific Coast is enormous. A factory such as it is herein proposed to establish would be unable to supply even one-third the requirements of the City of Los Angeles alone. The output can therefore be disposed of with very little effort, one firm alone having made a proposition to take the entire product.

Numerous letters and assurances from large hotels in Southern California have been received, stating that they would gladly purchase the California made product at the same price they now pay for eastern made chinaware.

**Labor**—From 200 to 250 hands of both sexes will ultimately be employed. Girls can be thoroughly competent to handle many of the articles, and as nearly all the labor is paid by piece work, with a few weeks' training, the earnings of both sexes will be very satisfactory to them.

**Climatic Conditions**—Southern California is especially favored with a climate conducive to obtaining the best results in manufacturing porcelain and chinaware. In eastern factories it is necessary to dry out the articles with steam heat. It often requires two weeks, while experiments show that the same and better results are obtained in Los Angeles by exposure to the California sun for from three to four days.

**Firing and Fuel**—After the articles are fashioned and dried, it is of course necessary to fire them in order to impart the glaze and hardness necessary. Eastern and European factories use various fuels, all of which give out sulphur fumes and smoke, which are injurious to clean, high-class results. It is proposed to use oil for firing the kilns of the Los Angeles China Manufacturing Company, which not only avoids the disagreeable features just mentioned, but gives a hotter fire and is 50 per cent. cheaper to use. Here we have two items of saving in manufacture that tends to increase profit. For not only is the fuel cheaper, but it requires less labor to fire the kilns. In eastern factories, with other fuel, two or three men are kept busy firing each kiln, while here, with oil fuel, one man can easily attend to six kilns.

**Our Output and Profits**—With the construction of a factory, on its final completion, such as we propose to erect, we can turn out 200 kilns a year. The estimated revenue from these kilns, based on eastern and European outputs, is about $1,500 each or a total income of $300,000 per year. On an investment of $150,000 such as it is proposed to make, the annual dividends would therefore amount to 25 per cent. or over.

**Experienced Management**—The direction and management of this factory will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Theodore Dittell, a man who is exceptionally well qualified to undertake the work. Mr. Dittell has held responsible positions of superintendent, director and manager of some of the leading china and earthenware factories of Germany, Italy and America for over 20 years. His most recent connection being with a large china manufacturer of Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Dittell is thoroughly familiar with the theoretical and practical methods used in all branches of ceramics and the company is especially fortunate in securing his services.

**Officers and Directors**—The officers and directors of the Los Angeles China Manufacturing Company are all well known successful Los Angeles business men with the brains and ability to conduct a highly profitable enterprise such as this.

### OPPORTUNITY COLUMN

FOR SALE: A dresser and other articles of household furniture. Call at room over Bank of Tropico.

FOR SALE: White Leghorn baby chicks. Very strong and healthy. By the hundred or in small lots. Price 10 and 12 1-2c each. Chas. H. Cushing, corner Park and Glendale Ave. Sunset—281-J.

FOR SALE OR RENT: A six-room house, partly furnished, with gas, etc. Also a three-room house on the same lot. Terms reasonable. Inquire of O. E. Burch, Sentinel Office.

### SECOND-HAND STOVES

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—5 acres bearing apples at Ustick; 6 miles from Boise and on electric line; a few hundred feet from school, church and stores. Price $3,500. See O. E. BURCH, Sentinel Office, Tropico, Cal Phone Glendale 24-R.

FOR SALE—100 cords of blue gum wood at $9 a cord. Apply Hess Bros., San Fernando Road, or post-office general delivery.

### DRESSMAKING

Tailor Made, and Made over Dresses, at a reasonable rate. Call at 217 W. Cerritos av. or phone Glendale 24-R.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY FOR SALE FOR RENT OR EXCHANGE; with O. E. Burch. Address, Sentinel office. Phone 24-R.

What have you to exchange for Los Angeles property? See O. E. Burch, Sentinel Office.

FOR SALE—Buff orpington hens and Roosters, Eggs for hatching. Chicks hatched to order. Fine stock reasonable. Phone 612-J. 303 Blanche Ave.

FOR RENT—Furnished 4-room house; gas and electric furnishings. Call O. E. BURCH, agent. Phone Glendale 24-R.

### THE AUTO WE REPAIR

Send your car here next time. Tropico Machine Shop Garage, 116 So. San Fernando Road. Phone Glendale 413-M.

**Home-Made Sausage**
at the Tropico market.

Monthly sweeping clubs are now being formed by us for the benefit of our customers in Tropico and Glendale. Call up Glendale 499 and learn particulars. Ben. H. Nichols, Carpet Cleaning Vacuum Process, 223 Adam street, Glendale.

WANTED—Girls over 16 to make fruit baskets. Apply to L. A. Basket Co., at foot of Cypress street, Tropico.

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We want you to try us for BAKERY GOODS, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS. Ashton's Bakery and Grocery, Cypress St. and Glendale Ave.

REGULAR SUNDAY CHICKEN DINNERS, 35 cents. TROPICO RESTAURANT.

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For Hardware, etc., Go to F. B. McKenney & Son.

G. A. Baker for drugs. 219 San Fernando Rd.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching; 50c per setting. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, White Leghorns, Black Minorcas. Choice stock of each. Come and see them. Mrs. N. Hall, 241 Mira Loma St., Tropico.

WANTED—A five or six room houuse, furnished or unfurnished, for rent to good tenant. Must be close in. Call up O. E. BURCH, Sunset 24-R.

Anderson & Marek can fit you to a nicety in good Tailor Made Clothes. 821-24 San Fernando Bldg., Fourth and Main Sts., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—55 acres apple land at Kuna, Idaho. Now subdivision property in center of Boise-Payette (Govt.) irrigation project; 17 miles from Boise on O. S. L. R. R., main line. Price $14,000. See O. E. BURCH, Sentinel Office, Tropico, Cal. Phone Glendale 24-R.

Tropico Dining Parlor, new Gabiag block.

Soft and easy shoes at The Jones' Shoe Store.

Best cuts at Tropico Market.

If you want the best, order from the Tropico market.

**SUNSET NURSERY**
Salesroom, San Fernando Road and Brand Boulevard.

Furnished rooms, to let, over Bank Bldg., Cor. Central and San Fernando Road.

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If you want something useful, ask the man at McKenneys.

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Advertise in the Tropico Sentinel for quick results.

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Fresh meats of the very best cuts at Tropico market.

You get what you ask for at the Mission Restaurant, 114 So. San Fernando Rd.

Blue Blood shoes and other makes at Jones' Shoe Shop, San Fernando Road.

Call up Tropico Livery Stables and get a horse and buggy or saddle horse, and take your best girl for a ride. Phone 413-W.

The Cash Shoe Store for "Blue Blood" shoes.

Order your lunches put up at Mission Restaurant, 114 So. San Fernando Rd.

For a first class shave and hair cut go to Tropico Shaving Parlor, J. F. Harris, Prop.

Ladie's and gentlemen's suits cleaned and pressed. Glendale Dye Works. Both phones. 330 Brand Blvd., Glendale.

It pays to advertise in the SENTINEL. 20 cents an inch and 5c per line. Phone 24-R.


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